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M. Mahfuz-ul Haq.

Presidency College, Calcutta. The 15th September, 1939.

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THE RUBÂ'ÎYÂT

OF

'UMAR-I-KHAYYÂM

PERSIAN TEXT EDITED FROM A MANUSCRIPT DATED 911 A.H. (1605 A.D.) IN THE COLLECTION OF PROFESSOR S. NAJIB ASHRAF NADVI

WITH

A FACSIMILE OF THE MANUSCRIPT

BY

M. MAHFUZ-UL-HAQ, M.A.



THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
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PREFATORY NOTE

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY had the historic role of acquainting the West with the East. It demolished many wrong and lopsided notions and hypotheses cherished by Western scholars. One such idea was that the first illustrated copy of the Rubaiyat of Umar-i-Khayyam was prepared first by the West. The discovery of the illuminated Manuscript which shattered this notion was quite an event and the book with illustration was published for the first time by the Asiatic Society in 1939.

The calligraphy, ornamentation and illumination of the Manuscript are all of very high order and the text is written all throughout in a lovable Nastaliq hand. There are five beautiful miniatures which tastefully decorate the Manuscript and stand out as brilliant specimens of Persian art of the late 15th or early 16th century. The text of the Rubaiyat as preserved in this edition is of great interest to students of Literature as well as Oriental Studies. I hope the reprinting of this famous book will meet the requirement of many of our scholars and general readers.

Dr Chandan Roy Chaudhuri General Secretary



PREFACE

The publication of this edition of the Rubâ'îyât of 'Umar-i-Khayyâm has been delayed by nearly a decade. The text with its introduction was ready in 1930 and the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal sanctioned its publication in the Bibliotheca Indica Series in 1931. period of nearly ten years has elapsed between the time when the introduction was written and made ready for the press and its actual publication in September, 1939. result, some of the observations made by me in the introduction are not quite up-to-date and I should have very much liked to modify some of them, but this has not been possible as the entire work had been set in type soon after it was sent to the press. I have, however, referred to some of the more important researches of recent years in the 'Additions and Corrections'. I have also added two valuable texts of the Rubâ'îyât from

> Taqî Kâshî's Khulâşat-ul Ash'âr Wa Zubdat-ul-Afkâr (Oriental Public Library, Patna, MS. No. 684)

> > and

2. A Majmû'a, dated 750 A.H. (1349 A.D.), in the Kitâbkhâna-i-Majlis, Tehrân,

in the Appendix.

I am extremely grateful to my friend Professor Saiyyid Najîb Ashraf Nadvî, M.A., for very kindly placing his manuscript of the *Rubâ'îyât* at my disposal and to Mr. A. H. Harley, M.A., I.E.S. (Retd.), for revising the introduction and suggesting some valuable changes.

The monochrome blocks of the manuscript have been prepared by the Indian Photo-Engraving Co., Ltd. and the Calcutta Fine Art Cottage. As the first few folios of the manuscript were damaged and the paper had become

slightly dark in colour, the Persian writing had to be retouched on the copper plate. Unfortunately, the artist who did the work was not a calligraphist, hence the writing has deteriorated considerably as will appear from a perusal of the blocks of Folios 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, etc. The three fourcolour blocks have been prepared by the Calcutta Chromotype Ltd.

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purchased it. There are, however, a few notes on the border of the manuscript which carry its story to the latter half of the last century.

We learn from a note on fol. 1a that the manuscript had a very large border, but being damaged by the ravages of time, it was replaced by a new one in May, 1891. The note which is in Urdû runs as follows:—

[Translation: The book had been with me in a most worn-out condition. It had very large borders. I had it repaired by Shamîm Aḥmad, a book-binder, on the 30th May, 1891.]

Next, we have the following signature on fol. 59b in a shaky hand in English: 'Dave Dass'.

The original manuscript is preceded by three folios which, I believe, were added by the book-binder who repaired the copy in 1891. They contain the following notes in a tolerable Nasta'liq hand:—

On fol. 1a we have the following Persian verse written diagonally:—

followed by the following inscription in Persian: صفى ديرياس, i.e. Munshî Devî Dâs Pasrûrî. This Devî Dâs is identical with the aforesaid 'Dave Dass' whose signature (in English) we have already noticed on fol. 59b. He was an inhabitant of Pasrûr, a town in the Sialkot district of the Panjâb.

Fol. 1b is blank; fol. 2a contains the following note in bold Nasta'llq: (i.e. 30th May, 1891). On fol. 2b we have the following note in running Nasta'llq:

باد داشت

گفتگو با یار دستودر ۲۱ ستمبر سنه ۱۸۹۳ع مطابق ۷ اسیوج سمت ۱۹۵۳ بروز دوشنبه ۵

[Translation: Memorandum—Conversation with my friend, Dastūdar, on the 21st September, 1896 A.D. = 7th Asîvaj, 1953, Samvat, on Monday.]

From this point trace has been lost of the manuscript until it came into the hands of the firm of Calcutta auctioneers who disposed of it to the Calcutta book-seller.

II. CALLIGRAPHY, ORNAMENTATION AND: ILLUMINATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

The text, which is written in a superb Nasta'liq hand on a well-polished paper of mellow ivory tone, is surrounded by lines in gold and a lapis lazuli 'Hâshîya', with artistic, flowering plant-motives in gold—besides multicoloured lines which surround the 'Hâshîya'.

Unfortunately, the outer border of the manuscript, which prosumably contained beautiful hunting scenes and geometrical designs in gold, is no longer extant. It was, removed, as already stated, in the process of rebinding in 1891. It is needless to emphasize that if this outer border had remained intact it must have given an additional charm to our manuscript. Nevertheless, from the fact that the manuscript was transcribed by the world-famous calligraphist, Sultân 'Alî of Mashhad, and illuminated and illustrated by some of his worthy colleagues, who have lavishly expended gold, lapis lazuli, and other costly pigments in adorning the manuscript, it is probably correct to surmise that it was prepared for some royal personage, possibly Sultân Husayn Bayqarâ (872-911/1468-1505), who is acknowledged to have been one of the greatest patrons of art in the East.

The long and prosperous reign of Sultân Husayn, which extended over forty years, was a most glorious period in the history of art and letters. Himself a distinguished poet and a talented writer, he had a galaxy of brilliant poets and scholars, and skilled artists and craftsmen who flocked round him in the beautiful city of Herât. If Sultân Husayn had an able, far-sighted, scholar-minister in Mîr 'Alî Shîr Nawâ'î, a sweet and melodious singer in Jâmî and a distinguished writer and scholar in Mullâ Husayn Wâ'iz, he also had a great painter and miniaturist in Bihzâd and an expert calligraphist in

Sulțân 'Alî of Mashhad.' They lived and worked for him under ideal conditions in Herât, the city of refinement and culture.

Here Sultân 'Alî was engaged in copying for his royal master, Sultân Husayn, and his great minister, 'Alî Shîr, works of ancient and contemporary poets, while the incomparable Bihzad and his pupils were employed in adorning those manuscripts with miniatures of unsurpassed elegance and charm; then there were gilders, decorators and illuminators who added finishing touches to the splendid Thus there developed an art of manuscriptmaking which was hardly surpassed in any period or clime; and it was the painters and the calligraphists trained in this atelier who added lustre to the courts of the Safawids of Persia and also to that of the Tîmurids of India. Besides Bihzâd, several well-known artists, notably Mîrak, Shâh Muzaffar, Sultân Muhammad and Shaykhzâda Mahmûd worked in the roval studio, while a host of skilled calligraphists, including Khwâja Shihâb-ud-Dîn 'Abdullâh Marwârîd, Khwâja 'Alâ-ud-Dîn Mîkâl, Sultân Muḥammad Nûr, Sultân Muhammad Khandân and others, were engaged in transcribing the manuscripts. It was here that Sultan 'Alî trained a band of earnest students of calligraphy who in their turn rose to the rank of ustâd or master. 'Alî was adored and appreciated universally and glorious tributes to his great talent as a pen-man have been paid him by two of his royal admirers, the Emperor Bâbur and Prince Sâm Mîrzâ Safawî. The former observes in his Memoirs:—

'Of fine pen-men there were many; the one standingout in Naskh-ta-liq was Sl. 'Alî of Mashhad who copied many books for the Mîrzâ (Sultân Husayn) and for 'Ali-sher

¹ Sulţân 'Ali was styled ' Zubdat-ul-Kuttāb', or 'The Cream of the Calligraphists', by Sulţân Ḥusayn. See Abu'l Qasim Ivaghli Ḥusayn's collection of letters in the British Museum. (Add. 7688), in which a letter of Sulţân Ḥusayn addressed to Zubdat-ul Kuttāb Sulţân 'Ali is included (Rieu, Pers. Cat., i, p. 390a).

Beg, writing daily thirty couplets for the first, twenty for the second.'2

Prince Sâm Mîrzâ, a seion of the Ṣafawids of Persia, states in his Tuhfa-i-Sâmî, a biography of the 'Contemporary Poets':—

'The pen of creation has not inscribed on the page of existence a calligraphist of the excellence of Sultan 'Ali al-Mashhadi.'

Further, he observes in another place:—

; Mawlânâ Sultân 'Alî Mashhadî is more famous in Nasta'lîq calligraphy than words can describe..... In spite of the fact that he had passed the age of sixty-three, he wrote a beautiful hand, as will appear from the following two Mathnawî verses which he composed about himself:—

Besides the above two works, notices of Sultan 'Alî will also be found in Khulâṣat-ul-Akhbâr, 'Habîb-us-Siyar,' Târîkh-i-Rashîdî, 'Majālis-ul-Mu'minîn,' Risâla-i-Khushnawîsâ, 'Mir'ât-ul-Âlam, Tadhkira-i-Khushnawîsân, 'Tadhkirat-ul-Khaṭṭâṭîn,' tet., but they are usually very brief and sketchy and throw very little light on his life-history. But Sultân 'Alî himself has furnished some important data regarding his life in his well-known treatise on calligraphy,

² Memoirs of Babur, (tr. by A. S. Beveridge), p. 291.

³ Tuhfa-i-Sâmi (my MS., transcribed from the Oriental Public Library, Patna, MS. No. 683, dated 971 A.H.), fol. 17a.

⁴ Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal MS., No. D155, fol. 3696.

Vol. iii, Juzy ni, p. 344.

 $^{^6}$ (By Mirza Haydar Dûghlât), Royal Asartic Society of Bengal MS., No. D46, fol. 45 a.

⁷ Tehrân, A.H. 1248, Majlis, 10.

^{8 (}By 'Abdullah), Oriental Public Library, Patna, MS., No. 1076, fol. 23a.

⁹ Bûhûr Library, Calcutta, MS., No. 12, fol. 267b, 268a.

Bibliotheca Indica Series (edited by M. Hidâyat Husayn), pp. 48, 49.

^{11 (}By Mîrzâ Sanglákh), Tehrân, A.H. 1291.

entitled Risâla-i-Khushnauîsî, 12 which he composed at the age of eighty-four, in 920 A.H. We learn from the Risâla that Sultân 'Alî was born about 836/1432-33, for he states that at the time of the composition of the Risâla (i.e., in 920 A.H.) he had attained the age of eighty-four (fol. 11b):—

His father died when he was a boy of seven only, i.e. in 843 A.H.; while his uncle left this mortal world when he (Sultân 'Alî) was forty (fol. 4a):—

از پدر زان نگفتم و خالم که سفر کرده بود از عالم من ازو هفت ساله مانده جدا او بچل سالگی بریده ز ما شرح تقوی و طاعت هر دو نبود از من شکسته نکو رحمت ایزدی بریشان باد جای شان ذر جوار پاکان باد

He worked hard in his youth to improve his handwriting (fol. 3a):—

از جوانی بخـط بدی میلم عشق خط راندی از مژه سیلم بر سر کوی کم قدم زدمی تا توانستمــی قلـــم زدمی

He learnt the rudiments of calligraphy from Mîr Muffisî (fol. 3a):—

از قضا میر مفلسسی روزی پیشسم آمد بسسان دلسوزی قلم و کاغسند و دواتم جست بیست و نه حرف را ز حرف نخست بنسوشت و روان بدستسم داد شدم ز التفسات او دلشاد

زانکه ابدال بود و صاحب حال گشت. حالم مبدّل الاحوال زین سبب عشق خط زیاده شدم دل گرفتـار مرد ساده شدم

¹² Calcutta Madrasah Library MS., No. CXLLVI. I have also occasionally consulted the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal MS., No. II, 519.

At the age of twenty he entered a Madrasah, where he practised calling uphy from morning till evening. Afterwards, he used to visit the Holy Shrine of Imâm Riḍâ at Mashhad and then come back to his house, where his mother awaited his return (fol. 3b):—

سنة عمر چون به بیست رسید خط سودا ز صفحه ام بدمید رو نهسادم بکنج مدرسهٔ بی خیسال کجی و وسوسهٔ روز تا شام مشق میکردم نه غم خواب بود و نه خوردم شام در روضهٔ رضا بودم سر بر آن آستانه میسودم چونکه از روضه آمدم بیرون پیش مادر شدم بخانه درون

Soon he acquired fame and distinction, and students of calligraphy began to flock round him in the Madrasah (fol. 4a):—

After some time Sulțân 'Alî left the Madrasah and began to practice fine penmanship in his own house, in Mashhad (fol. 4a):—

Sultân 'Alî observes complete silence regarding his departure to Herât, where he lived for nearly fifty years. He only states that for a period of five years, preceding the composition of the Risâla (i.e., between the years 915 and 920 A.H.), he suffered from âbilah-i-farang or French pox:—

These are the more important events of Sultan 'Alî s life which are recorded in his *Risâla*.

Of the extant specimens of his calligraphy, the earliest signed specimen known to me (if we exclude the British Museum MS. No. Add. 7738 ¹³ and the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, MS., Ancien Fonds, No. 71 ¹⁴) is the beautiful manuscript of Nizâmî's *Makhzan-ul-Asrâr* in the British Museum, Or. 25801, ¹⁵ which was copied by him in 865/1461, at the age of twenty-nine.

Probably, about this time Sultan 'Ali was commissioned by Sulţân Abû Sa'îd (855-872/1452-1467) to complete a copy of the Shâhnâma which was lying incomplete in his library. It is stated that Mawlânâ Ja'far, a well-known calligraphist of the age, was engaged in copying the manuscript for the Sultan, but before he could complete it, 'the pen of Destiny removed him from the page of Existence'. Sultân Abû Sa'îd did not like to hand over this superb manuscript to mediocres, and so he waited to find out a worthy successor of the Mawlana, and such he found in the person of Mawlânâ Sultân 'Alî. It is recorded in Risâla-i-Khushnawîsî that 'the courtiers of the Sultan reported to him Sultân 'Alî's excellence in calligraphy and his everincreasing fame as a penman. Indeed, he received greater approbation from the general public than the calligraphists themselves. So the Mawlânâ was summoned

¹⁸ Rieu, Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the British Museum, Vol. ii, pp. 637-638. This is a MS. of Kulliyāt-i-Kātibî, which was transcribed by Sulţân 'Alî in 857/1453, but it is uncertain whether this Sulţân 'Alî is identical with Sulţân 'Alî of Mashhad.

¹⁴ Schulz states in his *Die Persische-Islamische Miniaturmalerei*, (p. 165) that Sulţân 'Ali al-Mashhadî transcribed this copy in 849/1445, but in view of the fact that Sultân 'Ali was then only 13 years old, we feel some hesitation in ascribing the transcription of the MS. to him (al-Mashhadî).

¹⁵ Rieu, Persian Catalogue, Vol. ii, pp. 572b, 573a.

at the instance of the Sultan and was charged with the duty of completing the unfinished copy '.16'

Sultân Abû Sa'îd occupied Herât in 861/1456-57 and remained in possession of the town (except for a temporary interruption by Jahân Shâh in 862/1457-58), till his death in 872/1467-68. It is certain that Sultan 'Alî came to Herât before 872/1467-68 and that, on the death of that Sultân, entered the service of his successor Abu'l Ghâzî Sultân Husayn, who occupied Herât on Ramadân 10, A.H. 872 (April 3, 1506). Sultân 'Alî enjoyed the patronage and personal favour of that king for some forty years and, on his death in 911 1506, joined the service of Shaybanî Khân, the great Uzbeg leader who occupied Herât Shavbânî Khân, ruthless and savage in 913/1507-8. though he was, is nevertheless acknowledged to have been a good poet, painter and penman. But 'he formed too high an estimate of his own achievements, for he took upon himself to correct the drawings of Bihzâd, just as he would touch up the handwriting of Sultan 'Alî of Mashhad, the greatest calligraphist of his day '.17

Probably Sultán 'Alî returned to his native town, Mashhad, sometime after the death of Shaybânî Khân, which took place in 916/1510, or possibly earlier, for he was attacked with 'abilah-i-farang (morbus gahliens), or French pox, about 915/1509.

Several conflicting dates have been assigned to the death of Sulţân 'Alî. According to Mir'ât-ul-'Âlam, 18 he died in 910 A.H., while the author of Tadhkirat-ul-Khattâtîn 19

^{16 &#}x27;Abdullâh, Oriental Public Library MS., No. 1076, fol. 23a. My translation is not quite literal.

¹⁷ Arnold (Sir T. W.) Painting in Islam, p. 33. See also the Memoirs of Bábur (tr. by A. S. Beveridge), p. 329, and Tuḥfa-i-Sámi (R.A.S.B. MS., fol. 20b), and the Islamic Book (Arnold and Grohmann), p. 74.

¹⁸ Bûhêr MS., No. 12, fol. 29b. The MS. of Mir'át-ul-'Âlam consulted by the editor of Tadhkira-i-Khushnawîsân (Bib. Indica Series, p. 49, n. 1) gives A.H. 902.
19 Tehrân, A.H. 1291.

places his death in 914 A.H. The authors of *Ḥabîb-us-Siyar* ²⁰ and *Majâlis-ul-Mu'minîn* ²¹ record his death in 919 A.H., but we cannot accept any of the above dates as correct for the reasons given here:—

(i) He composed the aforesaid *Risâla* on calligraphy in 920 A.H., as he states in the conclusion:—

(ii) A Persian MS. exhibited in Paris, in 1912, was copied by him in 920 A.H., as appears from the following colophon ²²:—

(iii) A copy of Risâla-i-Khwâja 'Abdullâh Anṣârî, transcribed by him in 921 A.H., is preserved in the Râmpûr State Library.²³

The only conclusion which we can possibly draw from the above facts is that he did not die before 921/1515-16.

We learn from the *Majâlis-ul-Mu'minîn* that Sulțân 'Alî was buried at Mashhad, beside the library which is attached to the Holy Shrine of Imâm Riḍâ.²⁴

To judge from the extant specimens of his calligraphy, Sultân 'Alî was undoubtedly an indefatigable worker; he even copied manuscripts at the advanced age of eighty-four. I have been able to trace some thirty manuscripts which bear his signature, but it must not be assumed from this fact only that they were all transcribed by Sultân 'Alî

²⁰ Vol. iii, Juzv iii, p. 344.

²¹ Majlis, 10.

²² Marteau (G.) and Vever (H.), Miniatures Persanes, Paris, 1913, Forme, 8. No. 12.

²⁸ Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1918, p. exxxiv.

²⁴ Majlis. 10.

himself, for besides the possibility of a forged signature in the colophon, it is quite probable, indeed certain, that some of these manuscripts were copied by other calligraphists The author of Tadhkira-iwho were his namesakes. Khushnawîsân gives us the names of four 25 namesakes of Sultân 'Alî, namely, Sultân 'Alî Fânî,26 Sultân Tabrîzî, Sultân 'Alî Khurasânî, Sultân 'Alî Qazwînî. the above list we may add the names of (1) Sultan 'Alî Qâ'inî, who also enjoyed the patronage of 'Alî Shîr Nawâ'î and died (according to $Mir^2\hat{a}t$ -ul- $^4\hat{A}lam$) in A.II. 914, 27 (2) Sultân 'Alî al-Harayî, who transcribed a Persian treatise on the astrolabe 28 in 999/1590-91, (3) Sultân 'Alî Shûshtarî, who was a distinguished painter and, as appears from his signature on one of the paintings, was probably a calligraphist too, 29 and (4) Sultân 'Alî Shîrâzî. 30

We are unable to say whether or not Sulţân 'Alî left any male issue, but it is rather curious to note that Schulz, 31 Jackson, 32 Marteau and Vever, 33 Huart 34 and several other writers on Persian painting are almost unanimous in declaring that Sulţân Muḥammad Nûr, a distinguished calligraphist of the period, was his son. I have consulted some of the most important and trustworthy contemporary authorities on the subject but have failed

²⁵ Bib. Indica Series, p. 42.

²⁶ According to Khwând Amir's Khulâşat-ul-Akhbâr (A.S.B. MS., No. D. 155, fol. 369b) Fânî worked in the library of Sultân Husayn. He was alive in A.H. 950. According to 'Abdullâh's Risâla (Oriental Public Library, Patna, MS., No. 1076, fol. 23a) Fânî was a pupil of Mawlânâ Jarfar.

²⁷ Bûhâr Library MS., No. 12, fol. 29b. According to 'Abdullâh (Risāla-i-Khushnawisi, Oriental Public Library MS., No. 1076, fol. 23a), he was a pupil of Mawlânâ Azhar. See also Huart, Les Call., p. 214.

²⁸ Blochet, Schefer Catalogue, No. 1474.

²⁹ Martin, Miniature Painting and Painters of Persia, India, and Turkey (London, 1912), p. 112 (Figures 18 and 20).

³⁰ A MS, of Diwan-i-Hâfiz, copied by him in 991 A.H., is preserved in Patna.

³¹ Die Persische-Islamische Miniaturmalerei, p. 165.

³² Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts (Cochran Collection, New York), p. 61.

³³ Miniatures Persanes, p. 26.

³⁴ Les Calligraphes et les Miniaturistes de L'Orient Musulman, p. 223.

to find any statement supporting the assertion of these distinguished writers.³⁶

Sultan 'Alî transcribed our manuscript of the Rubâ'îyât on the last day of Rajab, A.H. 911. Probably it was the last copy which he prepared for his great patron Sultân Husayn Bayqarâ, who died only a few months later, on the 11th of Dhu'l-Ḥijja, 911 (May 5, 1506). The colophon runs thus:—

تمام شد رباعیات ملك الحکما شیخ عمر خیام طاب الله ثراه بتاریخ سلخ شهر رجب المرجب سنه احدی عشر و تسعائه الهجریه النبویه کتبه العبد المذنب سلطان علی الکاتب ۵۰

'Finished the Rubâ'îyât of Shaykh 'Umar-i-Khayyâm, the King of Philosophers, May Allâh make his dust fragrant, on the last day of Rajab-al-Murajjab, in the year Nine Hundred and Eleven of the Hijra of the Prophet. Transcribed by this sinful slave, Sulţân 'Alî al-Kâtib.'

Here Sulţân 'Alî has signed his name 'Sulţân 'Alî al-Kâtib', and has omitted to add 'al-Mashhadî', after his name, but we need not attach any importance to this omission which is probably incidental only. The fact that Sulţân 'Alî used to sign his name as Sulţân 'Alî al-Kâtib also is proved beyond all doubt from the following

(Sultan Muhammad, son of Narullah). See Dorn's Catalogue des Manuscrits et Xylographes Orientaux de la Bibliothèque Imperiale Publique de St. Petersboury,

No. CDXXXVII. Another signature: سده سلطان محد بن نور (The slave, Sultân Muḥannad, son of Nûr) appears on a MS. of Subḥat-ul-Marján (dated, A.H. 913) in the Oriental Public Library, Patna. (See Khân Bahâdur 'Abdul Muqtadir's Catalogue, Vol. 1, p. 74.) It is quite clear from the above quotations that Sultân Muḥannad was the son of Nûrullâh and not of Sultân 'Alî al-Mashhadî.

³⁵ Khwand Amir, who wrote his *Ḥabib-us-Siyar* (in 930/1524) during the life time of Sulţan Muḥammad Nūr, calls him Sulţan Muḥammad bin (i.e., son of) Nūrullah (Vol. iii, Juzv ni, p. 350). The above statement is conclusively proved from the signature of the calligraphist himself, which appears on a MS, of *Chahl Ḥadith* in the St. Petersburg Library. It runs as follows:—

note on a Waşlî, included in the Album of the Emperor Jahângîr, in the Berlin Library *6 :—

مشقه العبد المذنب المحتاج الى رحمة الله تعالى سلطان على الكاتب المشهدى غفر ذنوبه و ستر عيوبه بدارالسلطنة هراة ه

³⁶ Goetz (H.) and Kuhnel (E.), Indian Book Painting from Jahangir's Album in the State Library in Berlin, Plate 24.

III. THE MINIATURES.

There are five beautiful miniatures (on folios 30b, 31a, 40b, 41a, 50b) which adorn the manuscript. interesting specimens of the pictorial art of Persia that flourished at Herât in the 15th and early 16th centuries Although four of the miniatures lack the artistic perfection of Bihzad or Mahmûd, yet there can be no doubt as to their having been drawn by a painter who had received his training in the studio of Bihzad. one miniature however (on fol. 41a) which appears to have been executed by the great Bihzâd himself. one, which is undoubtedly the finest in the manuscript, is characterized by that excellence of workmanship, finish and refinement which have long been recognized to be the most pleasing features of the miniatures executed by that great artist. Simple in design and execution, charming in its colour scheme and supremely decorative in character, it has a fascination of which the ob-The signature of Bihzâd, which is server never wearies. in microscopic letters, has been cleverly concealed in the fringe of the Kamar band (or, belt) of the youth sitting on the right. In fact, the artist has so cleverly concealed his signature that it escaped my notice for more · than a year.

I regret, however, that in spite of the best endeavours of the photographer and the engraver it has not been possible for them to reproduce the signature of the artist; it is in fact, so minute that they cannot be detected even in the original without the help of a magnifying glass.

It is a matter of common knowledge to the students of Persian painting that Bihzâd employed certain very clever devices in concealing his signatures. Dr. Martin, a notable authority on Islamic painting, has laid down the following test for identifying the authentic signatures of that artist:—

'Real signatures executed by the artist (i.e. Bihzad) are extremely rare, being recognized at once by the care and discretion shewn in their application. It may be taken as a rule that all conspicuous and carelessly written signatures are of a far later date. Those who know Bihzâd's real signature are aware that most of those ascribed to him are false, and have not the slightest resemblance to the microscopic character of the master. If the signature is placed within a small shield or anything similar, its authenticity is pretty certain.' ³⁷

By applying the above test we find little difficulty in asserting that the signature on our miniature is probably authentic. But is the quality of the miniature such that the great Bihzâd might have painted it? I am inclined to answer the question in the affirmative, but I should like to emphasize at the same time that its quality must not be judged by the reproduction given The art of process-engraving in India is still in its infancy, and therefore it is impossible to reproduce in print the extreme delicacy of the lines or the dazzling beauty of the colours that the painter has used. In fact, the reproduction gives only a very hazy idea of the consummate skill of the artist. I leave the matter here, and now it rests with the expert to examine the original miniature and to pronounce his judgment on the authenticity or otherwise of the signature of Bihzâd.

All the miniatures, with the exception of the last, go in pairs. In the first set of double-page illustrations the artist has illustrated the subject-matter of the following Quatrain:—

²⁷ Miniature Painting and Painters of Persia, India, and Turkey, p. 49.

In paradise, they tell us, Houris dwell, And fountains run with wine and oxymel: If these be lawful in the world to come, Surely 'tis right to love them here as well.

(Whinfield).

The first two lines of the Quatrain are illustrated in the first miniature, while the last two are illustrated on the page facing it. We find in both the miniatures youth and beauty meeting 'to snatch and to turn to good account a few moments from annihilation's waste'. The lawn is green and the light crimson background is overshadowed by a golden sky. The colour scheme is immensely pleasing, but it must be admitted, however, that the artist has not displayed his skill to the best advantage. He was apparently a mediocre one only.

In the second set of paintings we find two youths sitting on the green lawn, with a 'Cup of Wine' and a 'Book of Verses', reminding us of 'Umar's dream of 'Paradise on Earth':—

A Book of Verses underneath the Bough, A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread—and Thou Beside me singing in the Wilderness— Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!

(Fitz-Gerald).

The blossoming tree, the fine landscape behind and the golden horizon above, flecked with white and blue, curling patches of cloud, transform us to a 'fairy world of unearthly vividness and beauty'. The picture on the opposite page, which is no doubt the finest in the manuscript and was perhaps painted by the great Bihzâd himself, depicts a scene of close intimacy. The lawn is as usual green but the background is of dazzling gold and the horizon of wonderful lapis lazuli, a pigment which 'must have been worth its weight in gold'. The effect produced

by the alternate use of gold and blue, both charmingly fresh and bright, is immensely pleasing.

The text, illustrated in the minatures, is as follows:-ایام شبابست شراب اولیتر با خوش پسران بادهٔ ناب اولیتر
این عالم فانی چو خرابست و بیاب از باده درو مست و خراب اولیتر

Youth is the time to pay court to the Vine,
To quaff the cup, with revellers to recline;
A flood of water once laid waste the earth,
Hence learn to lay you waste with floods of wine.
(Whinfield).

The fifth and the last painting, which is a single page illustration, is the least attractive of all the paintings in the manuscript. Further, it has been badly mutilated by some over-zealous moralist who was probably annoyed with the scene depicted. The Quatrain illustrated here, runs as follows:—

اکنونکه برد هزاردستان دستان جز بادهٔ لعل زکف مستان مستان برخیز و بیاکه گل بشاهی بنشست دوزی دوسه داد خود ز بستان بستان

The following is a free rendering of the text:—

Now that the Nightingale has struck his lyre,
Fill full the cup of joy for the days that be;
Awake, arise, for the spring is in full array,
Accept naught but the brimming cup from Sâqî's lily hands.

IV. CONTENTS OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

The manuscript $(6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}; 4\frac{1}{10} \times 3\frac{1}{10})$ should have, as originally numbered, comprised 62 folios, but we notice that:

Fol. 1 is numbered 3 (τ), from which we may conclude that 2 folios which apparently contained a double-page miniature, are missing; and, as such, it is probable that three quatrains are missing from the copy. I have counted the number of quatrains in the following manner: fol. 1a (or fly-leaf) blank; foll. 1b and 2a, which might have contained miniatures, one $Rub\hat{a}^*i$; fol. 2b, two $Rub\hat{a}^*is$.

Fol. 33, which should have been originally numbered 35, is actually numbered 36, which is either due to the fact that fol. 35 is missing, or that the page has been numbered wrongly.

Fol. 37, which should have borne 40, is actually numbered 41.

Foll. 49, 50, 51, and 52 (numbered originally 53, 54, 55, and 56) are blank. But these pages do not form a part of the original MS., for the paper of these folios is very modern. Probably these pages were actually meant for the outer cover of the MS., and were added towards the end of the last century by the book-binder who remounted the copy on new margins. An exactly similar leaf actually precedes the MS.

Foll. 12 and 55 are misplaced; the former should come after fol. 55 and the latter should follow fol. 45.

V. THE 'GENUINENESS' OF THE QUATRAINS IN THE MANUSCRIPT.

The manuscript, which contains two quatrains to a page (except fols. 31b, 32a, 41b, 42a, 50b, and 54a which contain miniatures), comprises 206 quatrains, arranged alphabetically. The number of Rubá'is, under each letter of the alphabet is as follows:—-

Alif (7); $b\hat{a}$ (3); $t\hat{a}$ (85); $j\hat{i}m$ (1); $h\hat{a}$ (1); $kh\hat{a}$ (1); $d\hat{a}l$ (45); $r\hat{a}$ (13); $z\hat{a}$ (8); $s\hat{i}n$ (2); $sh\hat{i}n$ (5); $k\hat{a}f$ and $g\hat{a}f$, which are not separated, (3); $m\hat{i}m$ (11); $n\hat{u}n$ (8); $w\hat{a}w$ (4); and $y\hat{a}$ (9)=206. But we find that under $rad\hat{i}f$ ' $t\hat{a}$ ' Quatrains 44 and 45 are identical; thus the total number of quatrains in our copy is 205.

It may now be asked: How many of these quatrains may be safely attributed to 'Umar-i-Khayyâm? I cannot attempt to answer this question without referring to the methods pursued by scholars to test the genuineness of the Rubâ'îyât attributed to 'Umar. As pointed out by Sir Denison Ross, the following four methods have ordinarily been followed by scholars:—

- '(1) To eliminate from the attributed verses all those which are found in old MSS, of early poets,
 - (2) To eliminate verses which have from the first been claimed for later poets,
 - (3) To accept as genuine incidental quotations from 'Omar, occurring in early works of biography and in anthologies, and
 - (4) To take the style and subject-matter as the test of genuineness.' 38

The first two methods were adopted, for the first time, by the late Professor Zhukovski in his monograph, "Umar-i-Khayyâm and the Wandering Quatrains', which

³⁸ Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. IV, Part III, (1927), p. 433.

appeared in the al-Muzaffarîyya ³⁹—a volume of studies presented to Baron Victor Rosen, in 1897. Zhukovski was able to show in that monograph that at least eighty-two quatrains included in the edition of Nicolas ⁴⁰ could, on equally good authority, be attributed to other poets. The study was taken up later by Professor Arthur Christensen, in his Researches sur les Rubâ'îyât d'Omar Ḥayyâm (Heidelberg, 1905), who was able to add 19 quatrains to Zhukovski's list of 'Wandering Quatrains'—thus raising the number to 101. He was later able to find 7 more. ⁴¹

It must not be supposed, however, that this method is not fraught with danger or difficulty. As pointed out by Dr. Rosen in his article, Zur Textfrage der Vierzeiler Omar's des Zeltmachers, 42 the fact that a quatrain is ascribed at the same time to 'Umar and to another poet, does not necessarily mean that 'Umar is not the author of the quatrain in question. Two quatrains which are ascribed to 'Umar and likewise to Tâlib-i-'Âmulî cannot be composed by the latter, for they occur in the Bodleian MS. from A.D. 1460-61 and Tâlib died in 1625 or 1626. Only two out of sixteen quatrains that are ascribed to Hâfiz are to be found in a MS. of Hâfiz' Dîvân from A.D. 1639, and none at all from about A.D. 1500.43 Of four quatrains attributed to 'Umar and to Jalalud-dîn Rûmı not a single one exists in a Rûmî MS. from about A.D. 1500.' He concludes: 'We are not justified in rejecting a priori as

³⁹ The original article appeared in Russian. Dr. Ross published its summary in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, April 1898, Vol. XXX, pp. 349-366.

 $^{^{40}}$ Paris, 1867. This edition comprises 464 quatrains of 'Umar-i-Khayyam.

⁴¹ Critical Studies in the Rubariyat of 'Umar-i-Khayyam, (Copenhagen, 1927), p. 8. Sir E. Denison Ross (J.R.A.S., 1898, p. 356) and Professor Schaeder (Rosen's edition, Berlin, p. 34) also have discovered one 'Wandering Quatrain' each.

⁴² Z.D.M.G., 1926, p. 285 et. seqq., I have been unable to make use of the original article, which is in German, and have, therefore, relied on Christensen's summary in his *Studies*, pp. 10,11.

⁴³ I may point, however, that Q. No. 202 of Nicolas's edition (Whinfield, No. 246) is present in a MS. of *Diwan-i-Hafiz*, dated 827/1423 (see 'Abdur Raḥim Khalkhâli's edition, Tehrân, 1928).

spurious a 'wandering quatrain' that exists in the 'Ruba'îyât of 'Umar.'

I find on an examination of the text of the present manuscript that out of a total of 206 Rubâ'îyât, 30 are included in Zhukovski's, 2 in Christensen's, and 1 in Rosen's list of the 'Wandering Quatrains'. I suppose there are still quite a good number of quatrains in this copy which can be traced in the Dîwâns of other poets, and as an instance I may point out that Quatrain No. 62 is present in the Kullîyât of Ibn-i-Yamîn, dated A.H. 1026, preserved in the Bûhâr Library, Calcutta.

I append here a list of the 'Wandering Quatrains' of the present MS.:—

Serial No.	N. Ashraf MS.	Bodleian MS.	Whinfield's Edition.	Nicolas's Edition.	Attributed to
	' Wa	ndering Qu	atrains' inclu	ided in Zhu	kovski's list.
1	1	5	7	8	'Attâr.
2	6		2	3	
3	13		52	49	Hâfiz.
4	17	11	28	24	Tâlib-i-'Amulî.
5	29		57	54	Atrâf-ud-Dîn Hasanî,
ě	32		62	59	Najm-ud-Dîn Razî,
7	42		66	63	Rida-ud-Dîn.
8	52	19	42	38	Nasîr-ud-Dîn Tûsî.
9	65		73	70	Hâfiz.
10	8i		72	69	7,44
îĭ	87		93	91	'Abdullâh Ansârî.
12	95		76	74	Sirâj-ud-Dîn Qumrî.
13	99		164	141	Râzî, Ni matullâh Kirmêr
14	106		177	158	Rûmî.
15	151		142	113	Fakhr-ud-Dîn Râzî.
16	114		140	110	Afdel-i-Kâshî.
17	119		185	168	Hâfiz, Majd-ud-Dîn
•	1.10		1000	100	Hamgar.
18	124	77	194	179	Maid-ud-Dîn Hamgar.
19	152		243	199	Shahî, 'Akifî,
20	156		246	202	Hâfiz.
21	158	i	268	229	· · ·
22	160	99	269	230	Kamal Isma'il.
23	165		276	236	Abû Sa'îd, Anşûrî.
24	166		278	238	Rûmî.
25	175		333	296	
20	1.5	• •	333	200	Abû Sa'îd, Saif-ud-Dî Bâkharzî.
26	177		306	263	Athîr-ud Dîn.
27	195	130	393	351	Afdal-i-Kâshî, Hâfiz.
28	196	•	395	353	Hâfiz.
29	197	129	390	348	Åttår.
30	206		463	426	Abû Sa'îd.

Serial No.	N. Ashraf MS.	Bodleian MS.	Whinfield's Edition.	Nicolas's Edition.	Attributed to
31 32		• •	atrains ' incl		ristensen's list. Afqal-i-Kashî. Abû Sa'îd.
33			Quatrain 'inc	cluded in 1	

In connection with the third method, namely 'to accept as genuine incidental quotations from 'Umar, occurring in early works of biography and anthologies', Zhukovski, Rosen, and Ross have examined a large number of Persian works and they have been able to discover 2 quatrains in Najm-ud-Dın Râzî's Mirsâd-ul-'Ibad (composed in 620/1223); 1 in Juwayni's Tarîkh-i-Jahân Gushâ 44 (composed 658/1260); 2 in Shahrazûrî's Nuzhat-ul-Arwâh (13th c., A.D.); I in Hamdullâh Mustawfî's Târîkh-i-Guzîda 45 (composed in 730/1330); 2 (one being identical with the quatrain in Tarîkh-i-Guzîda) in Firdaws-ut-Tawârîkh (compiled 808/1405); and 13 in Mu'nis-ul-Aḥrâr 46 (741/1340-1), a unique anthology of the works of Persian poets. There is good reason to believe that all these 18 quatrains are genuine and may be taken as the basis of the text of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât. Christensen, however, considers 10 of these quatrains as genuine, 3 uncertain and 5 spurious.47

⁴⁴ Gibb Memorial Series, Part I, p. 128.

⁴⁵ Gibb Memorial Series, Vol. I, p. 818.

⁴⁶ The manuscript has been described by Mîrzâ Muḥammad Khân Qazwînî, its discoverer, in the Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. V, Part I, (1928), pp. 97-108. The text of the quatrains was first published by Dr. Rosen as an appendix to his Berlin edition of "Rubû'iyût·i·'Umar-i-Khayyam' (1925), and, later, re-printed (from the original MS.) with an English translation by Sir Denison Ross, in the Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. IV, Part III, (1927), pp. 433-439.

⁴⁷ Studies, pp. 40-42.

Of the quatrains in the above-mentioned books, the following are found in our copy also:—

No. 19 of our copy is No. 1 in the Mirsad-ul-'Joad and No. 11 in the Mu'nıs-ul-Ahra.

No.	37	••	,,	No. 5 in the Mu'nis-ul-Ahrâr.
No.	52	••	••	is included in <i>Târîkh-i-Jahân</i>
				$Gush \hat{a}.$
No.	105	,,	,,	No. 1 in the Mu'nis-ul-Aḥrâr.
No.	173	,,	,,	No. 8 ,, ,,
No.	181	,,	,,	No. 4 ,, ,,
No.	197	••	,,	No. 12 ,
No.	203	,,	,,	No. 13 ,, ,,

Of the 12 quatrains which contain the pen-name of 'Umar, only six (including No. 8 of Jâjarmı) have been declared by Rosen to be genuine. Our copy contains 5 quatrains (Nos. 43, 82, 167, 173, and 192) which bear the pen-name of 'Umar, and three of them (i.e. Nos. 167, 173, and 192) are included in Rosen's list of 'genuine' quatrains, while one more (No. 43) is declared by Christensen to be genuine.

I have myself pursued these two methods with some amount of success and have discovered a quatrain of 'Umar in a unique and exceedingly valuable manuscript of Târîkh-i-Herât, to which was composed by Sayf Ibn Muḥammad bin Ya'qûb al-Harawî and dedicated to Malik Ghiyâth-ud-Dîn Kurt, the fourth King of the Kurt dynasty of Herât, who reigned during the years 708–729/1308–1328. The MS. does not bear the date of transcription 'but the

⁴⁸ Rubá'iyát (Berlin, 1925), pp. 16-23. Christensen, however, does not agree with some of the conclusions of Dr. Rosen. See Studies, p. 40.

⁴⁹ Studies, p. 42.

⁵⁰ The MS. is preserved in the Bûhâr section of the Imperial Library, Calcutta It is written in a beautiful, bold Naskh and is in an excellent condition of preservation. For a full description of the MS. see Khân Bahâdur Mawlawî 'Abdul Muqtadir's article 'Notes on a unique history of Herât, discovered in the Bûhâr collection of MSS. in the Imperial Library (Calcutta)' in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XII (New Series), No. 4 (1916).

nature of the handwriting and the general appearance of the copy tend to suggest, as pointed out by Khân Bahâdur 'Abdul Muqtadir, 'that it was transcribed during the lifetime of the author or immediately after his death'. The quatrain occurs on fol. 45b of the MS. and bears the name of 'Umar-i-Khayyâm, in red ink, on the margin:—

The quatrain also occurs, as appears from Christensen's 'concordance' (No. 516), in several collections of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât, namely Rosen's MS. (dated, A.H. 721) Bibliothèque Nationale MS., Suppl. Persian, 823 (dated, A.H. 902); Bodleian MS., No. 376 (circa, 16th century); the British Museum MS., Or. 5966 (dated, A.H. 977), etc. It is also found in the Amritsar (No. 638), Lucknow (No. 516), and Nicolas's (No. 280) editions of the Rubâ'îyât, but in all these editions the quatrain has two lines quite distinct from the Târîkh MS. I quote the text from Nicolas's edition (No. 280) and refer the reader to Rosen for variants, etc. 52

A comparison of the above text with the text in the Târîkh MS, will hardly leave any doubt in our mind regarding the excellence of the text in the latter manuscript. I am of opinion that, as the Rubâ'î occurs in a MS, which was written before 729/1328, and, further, as it is also found in several fairly old collections of the Rubâ'îyât, it

⁵¹ Catalogue Raisonné of the Bûhâr Library, Vol. I, Persian Manuscripts (Calcutta, 1921), p. 43.

⁵² Rubd'îydt-i-'Umar-i-Khayydm, (Berlin, 1925), No. 198, p. 100.

should be included among the genuine quatrains of 'Umari-Khayyâm.

I should also like to refer here to another discovery of 16 quatrains which I made in 1929 in Taqî-i-Kâshî s 58 extremely rare Khulâsat-ul-Ash'âr wa Zubdat-ul-Afkâr (1016/1607) preserved in the Oriental Public Library, Patna. 54 Of these 16 quatrains, I was able to trace 9 in certain collections of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât, but the remaining 7 could not be found in any available edition of the Rubâ'îyât. As I have already discussed the value and importance of Kâshî's codex in an article which I contributed to Vol. III of Islamic Culture 65 (Hyderabad, Deccan), I do not propose to re-open the discussion. I shall, therefore, give only a brief summary of the remarks that I made in that paper:-

Taqî-i-Kâshî is a remarkably accurate bio-1.

grapher.

2. The Patna MS, was revised and corrected by Taqî-i-Kâshî himself.

The Patna MS. presents a more correct text of 3. the Rubâ'îyât than some of the older codexes transcribed by the professional calligraphists. The value of the text is proved from the fact that 3 of the 'traced' quatrains (Nos. 5,56 8, and 957) are present in Jajarmi's

⁵³ He was born about 946/1539 and completed his Tadhkira of ancient and contemporary poets in six volumes, in 1016/1607. The Patna MS. comprises the fourth volume of the Tadhkira, followed by a Tadhnib (foll. 270-395) in which he gives selections of the verses of a large number of poets. Taqî's Tadhkira contains (as remarked by Sprenger) 'the soundest critical and most exact and complete biographical remarks on the Persian poets; the author seems to have consulted their Diwans and to have collected all the information concerning them he could ' (Oude Catalogue, p. 14).

⁵⁴ A full description of the MS, will be found in Khân Bahâdur 'Abdul Muqtadir's Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, Patna, Vol. VIII, рр. 73-75.

⁵⁵ Vol. III, No. 3, (1929), pp. 369-374.

⁵⁶ Also included in Rosen's edition of Sultan Muhammad Nur's MS., dated A.H. 930 (No. 44).

⁵⁷ Also included in Rosen MS. (dated A.H. 721) (No. 50).

Mu'nis-ul-Aḥrâr, 4 (Nos. 1,58 2, 3,50 and 460) in the Bodleian MS., and the remaining 3 (Nos. 6 and 7) in Rosen's MS. (the colophon of which is dated, A.H. 721).

4. In view of the above facts, there is reason to believe that the 'new', or 'untraced', quatrains are also probably genuine and that some of them at least can be traced in the unpublished codexes of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât.

Our MS. includes 5 of these 'traced' quatrains, i.e. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9 corresponding to Nos. 200, 38, 111, 81, and 19 of our manuscript.

The text of the Rubâ'îyât in Taqî-i-Kâshî's Khulâṣa is printed as a supplement at the end.

I may also mention here that ar-Râwandi's Râḥat-uṣ-Ṣudûr (composed in 599) and Ṣadr-ud-Dîn Warâwînî's Marzubân Nâma (composed towards the beginning of the 7th century Ḥijra) contain two Rubâ'îs which are ordinarily attributed to 'Umar-i-Khayyâm. Although neither ar-Rawandî nor al-Warâwînî mentions the name of 'Umar-i-Khayyâm yet there is good reason to believe that the following Quatrain, quoted in the Râḥat-uṣ-Ṣudûr, probably belongs to 'Umar 61:—

یک شیشهٔ می کهن ز ملکی نو به وز هرچ نه می طریق بیرون شو به چرخشت به از ملک فریدون صد بار خشت سرخم ز تاج کیخسرو به

The Quatrain in the $Marzub\hat{a}n$ $N\hat{a}ma$ runs as follows 62 : --

کر از پی شهوت و هوی خواهی رفت از من خبرت که بی نوا خواهی رفت بنکر که که و از کجا آمدهٔ میدان که چه میکنی و کجا خواهی رفت

 $^{^{58}}$ Also included in Rosen MS. (dated A.H. 721) (No. 90).

^{59 ,, ,, (}No. 321).

⁶⁰ See Rosen, No. 33, n2.

⁶¹ Gibb Memorial Series (edited by Prof. Muḥammad Iqbâl), p. 425.

⁶² Gibb Memorial Series (edited by Mîrzâ Muhammad Khan), p. 216.

but as it is included in the list of the 'Wandering Quatrains' and is attributed to 'Abdullâh Anṣârî, we are not quite sure regarding its authorship.

In connection with the fourth method, namely 'to take the style and the subject-matter as the test of genuineness', some useful work has been done by Dr. Rosen, but he was unable to make much progress owing mainly to the fact that 'nearly all quatrains are', as pointed out by Professor Browne, 'so similar in form, metre, style, and diction, so brief in extent, so much more prone to treat of the Universal than of the Particular, and so easy to make or paraphrase, that not even the most accomplished Persian man of letters could seriously pretend to decide by their style as to their authorship'.63

Professor Arthur Christensen has, however, followed a new method. Besides applying the aforesaid tests, he has further relied on the occurrence of a quatrain in a certain number of fairly old codexes before declaring it to be genuine. He had for this purpose 18 collections 64 of the Rubâ'îyât before him, which he divided into two main groups: (A) Alphabetical and (B) Non-alphabetical. 65 laid the following general rule for testing the genuineness of the Rubâ'îyât attributed to 'Umar. "If a quatrain is so amply represented in texts of both groups A and B, that it has been in their common source, its existence in the Rubâ'îyât of 'Umar-i-Khayyâm is warranted for so early a date that we safely consider it genuine".60 Further, he laid down that if a quatrain occurs in at least five texts of group B and (generally speaking) in three or four texts of group A it is fairly safe to assume its genuineness. He has, after applying these rules, selected only 121

⁶⁸ Literary History of Persia, Vol. II, p. 258.

⁶⁴ He has discussed the importance of these texts in his Studies, p. 15, et seq. 65 He is of opinion that 'the non-alphabetical texts represent a textual tradition which is older than that of the single alphabetical texts, for the alphabetical arrangement, once adopted, has persisted '. (Studies, p. 26.)

⁶⁶ Studies, p. 39.

quatrains as genuine, out of a total of 1,213 Rubâ'îyât attributed to 'Umar-i-Khayyâm.

Our copy contains 78 Rubâ'îs out of a total of 121 quatrains selected by Christensen as genuine.

They are :-

Serial	N. Ashraf MS.	Christensen's List.	Serial No.	N. Ashraf MS.	Christensen's List.
1	1	L (5).	40	102	XCV (234).
2	4	LXXVI (13).	41	103	XCIV (235).
3	10	LXVI (29).	42	104	XCVI1 (245).
4	19	LXXX (45).	43	105	XVII (247).
5	31	LXXIX (44).	44	108	XLVIII (262)
6	32	LXXXI (62).	45	110	X (264).
7	35	XXXII (94).	46	116	VII (277).
8	36	LXXXII (69).	47	119	IV (285).
9	37	LI (104).	48	124	XLII (305).
10	38	XXXVII (84).	49	127	XCVIII (308)
11	39	LXI (61).	50	129	VIII (310).
12	41	LXXXVIII (122).	51	130	XIV (312).
13	42	LXXXIV (92).	52	132	XX (243).
14	43	LXVII (74).	53	133	LXXV (267).
15	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 44\\45 \end{array} \right\}$	XI (158).	54	135	·XII (358).
10		, ,	55	145	LXIX (472).
16	48	XLIX (68).	56	146	CII (402).
17	50	LXXXIII (80).	57	150	CIII (409).
18	51	XXV (51).	58	157	LII (427).
19	52	LXXVII (50).	59	158	CIV (423).
20	55	XXXIX (96).	60	160	LXXII (435).
21	60	XXIX (181).	61	162	VI (443).
22	63	II (189).	62	164	LXV (446).
23	65	LXXXIX (191).	63	167	III (454).
24	66	XV (192).	64	169	CV (462).
25	67	XXIII (193).	65	173	XXXI (474).
26	68	XC (194).	66	177	XXIV (519).
27	69	XCI (195).	67	178	CVII (518).
28	72	XIII (198).	68	181	IX (537).
29	73	LVIII (199).	69	184	XXVI (546).
$\frac{30}{31}$	74 81	LIX (200).	70 71	186 189	CX (58). CXII (605).
$\frac{31}{32}$	84	XLIV (210). LXXXVII (115).	72	192	LVII (617).
33	85	LXXXVII (118). LXIII (215).	73	195	CXIV (624).
34	86	XXII (216).	74	195	XXXV (634).
35	87	XCII (217).	75	198	CXVII (698).
36	88	LV (89).	76	201	XXVIII (697).
37	89	XXI (218).	77	201	XVIII (713).
38	98	XCIII (229).	78	203	XXVII (713). XXVII (723)
39	100	XCIV (232).	10	200	ARAK TIL (190)

It must not be supposed, however, that only 78 genuine' quatrains are included in our copy, nor should it be supposed that all these 78 quatrains are absolutely

genuine; we can call them 'probably genuine' only. I should like to make it clear also that Professor Christensen has not made use of a very large number of fairly old collections of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât in making his selections and, as such, his list can by no means be called complete. It has to be revised from time to time, whenever a new and important codex of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât comes to light. A very good start can be made, even to-day, with the help of the following manuscripts which were not available to Professor Christensen:—

Bibliothèque Nationale MSS. of the Rubâ'îyât:-

- 1. Schefer Collection, No. 1425. This beautiful, illustrated manuscript contains selections from the Dîwâns of the Persian poets, including 'Umar-i-Khayyâm. Blochet ascribes the MS. to the 16th century, A.D. 68
- Schefer Collection No. 1481. This undated, but apparently 16th century, MS. comprises 34 folios.⁶⁹
- 3. Schefer Collection, No. 1366. This 16th century manuscript of 'mixed contents' contains another collection of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât.⁷⁰

Manuscripts of the Rubâ'îyât in India:-

4. The most valuable MS. of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât in India is a copy, dated 826/1422-23, in the collection of Mr. Gourî Prashâd Saxenâ, a well-known art-dealer of Lucknow. The MS., which is some forty years older than the famous

⁶⁷ Christensen says: 'The 121 quatrains selected according to the principles resulting from the preceding enquiry certainly do not include all the verses composed by 'Umar, and it is not impossible, on the other hand, that there may be among them a few spurious quatrains, which have found their way into the collection at an early date, but at all events the text given here is more authentical than that of any particular manuscript or printed edition.....' [Studies, pp. 43-44.)

⁶⁸ Blochet, Schefer Collection, p. 97.

⁶⁹ Ibid., p. 106.

⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 112.

Bodleian MS., forms part of a collection of 15⁷¹ 'Miscellaneous Works' of Persian poets and prose writers. The collection was made by Qiwâm bin Muḥammad al-Mâzandarânî, at Kirmân, in 826/1423, as appears from the colophons of MSS. No. 2⁷² (i.e. a prose version of the story of Joseph made apparently by Qiwâm himself), No. 3⁷³ (i.e. selections from Farîd-ud-Dîn 'Aṭṭâr's Mukhtâr Nâma) and No. II ⁷⁴ (i.e. Abû Isḥâq's Risâla-i-Qalandarîya). The Rubâ'iyât of 'Umar-i-Khayyâm (No. 12 in

- (1) Zafar-Náma, composed for Jamshid.
- (2) Firdawsî's Yûsuf wa Zulaikhâ.
- (3) The story of Yûsuf and Zulaikhâ in prose, probably written by the scribe himself.
- (4) Selections from 'Attâr's Mukhtâr Nâma made by the scribe, as he says:—

ه . . . این ابیات که درین کتاب ثبت شده است کاتب این حروف از جمله کتاب مختار نامه که تصنیف ملك المحققین . . . فریدالدین عطار نیشایوری است انتخاب کرده بجه خاصه خود

- (5) Farid al-Ahwal's Risâla on Astronomy.
- (6) Qasîda by Khwâjû of Kirmân.
- (7) Qasîda of Anwarî.
- (8) Qasîda of Amîr Mahmûd Yamînî.
- (9) Qaşîda of Ibn-i-Saif.
- (10) Risâla-i-Sham' (in prose) by Jalâl-ud-Dîn Khwâfî.
- (11) Risâla-i-Qalandarîya (in prose) by Abû Ishâq.
- (12) Rubá îyût of Sultan al-Hukama 'Umar al-Khayyam.
- (13) Qaşîda by Rabî'î Fûshanjî.
- (14) Qaşîda by 'Alî Hasan al-Bâkharzî.
- (15) Qaşîda by 'Imádî in praise of Sâlâr Abu'l Qâsim.
- 72 The colophon runs thus :--

و قد فرغ من تحریر هذه الرسالة فی تاریخ یوم الاثنین انامن شهر رمضان المبارك بسنه ستّ و عشرین و اثمانمایة بمقام كرمان

78 The colophon runs as follows:-

نمت كتاب مختار نامه في تاسع ذي حجة في سنه ٨٣٦ الهجريه بدار الامان كرمان ه

74 The colophon runs thus:-

تمت الرسالة القلندرية على يد العبد الضعيف قوام بن محمد المازندراني اصلح الله شانهما ٢٢ من حجة الحرام سنه ٨٢٩ ه

⁷¹ The Risâlas are arranged in the following order :--

order of sequence) are introduced with the following heading in beautiful Naskh:—

There are six quatrains to a page with additional quatrains on the margin. The total number of the Rubâ'îs is 206--126 in the middle, 79 on the margin and 1 on the title page. The quatrains are not arranged alphabetically, which fact enhances the value of the text, for, as pointed out by Prof. Christensen, 'non-alphabetical texts represent a textual representation which is older than that of single alphabetical texts'. The MS, opens with the following Rubâ'î:--

برخیز ز خواب تا شرابی بخوریم زان پیش که از زمانه تابی بخوریم کین چرخ ستیزه روی ناکه روزی چندان ندهد امان که آبی بخوریم مطلق and concludes with :—

5. MS., dated 868/1463-4, in the collection of Khwâja Muḥammad Salîm of Lahore. The copy which was made by Ḥâjjî Farajullâh at Baghdâd, in 868/1463-4, comprises 143 quatrains, arranged alphabetically. The text is written in beautiful Nasta'liq, on gold-sprinkled paper. Of the 143 quatrains the manuscript has 135 in common with the Bodleian MS., 6 can be traced

⁷⁵ The MS, was noticed, for the first time, by Professor Muhammad Shafi of the Oriental College, Lahore, in the *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. VII. p. 56, and, later, by Professor Muhammad Iqbâl of Lahore in the *Oriental College Magazine*, Lahore, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 14-23.

⁷⁶ I cannot say which quatrains the manuscript has in common with the Bodleian copy, as the owner does not seem to be willing to supply me with information on this point.

in other printed editions 77, and 2 (which Prof. Muhammad Iqbâl was unable to trace in any available edition of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât 78) have been traced by me in the Dîwân of Hâfiz, and in two MSS. of the Rubâ'îyât of 'Umar-i-Khayyâm. 79

6. An undated, but apparently 16th century, MS. in the Oriental Public Library at Patna. The

- (Nicolas No. 87). عريست كه مداجئ مي ورد منست (i)
- (ii) در عقل مپیچ و در ساغر پیچ (ii) در عقل مپیچ و در ساغر پیچ
- (iii) از جمله رفتگان این راه دراز (iii).
- (iv) ای دل مطلب ز مردمان مرهم ریش (Lucknow, No. 459).
- (v) خيام زمانه از کسي دارد ننگ (Nicolas, No. 252).
- (vi) شمع است و شراب ای ساق (vi)

The quatrain beginning with بردار پياله و سبو اى دلجو which Professor Iqbâl was unable to trace in the Bodleian MS., is given there under the letter Yd (No. 151 of Heron-Allen's edition).

- 78 Oriental College Magazine, Lahore, Vol. II, No. 3, p. 18.
- 79 The Quatrains are:
- ای بیژن غم در چه زندان غمت سهراب غمت بسته بایران غمت بر کین سیاؤش جهان کرده خراب ثعدان دلم رستم دستمان غمت چون باده زغم چه بایدت جوشیدن با لشکر غم چه بایدت کوشیدن .2
- چون باده زغم چه بایدت جوشیدن با لشکر عم چه بایدت فرشیدن . 2 سبز است لبت باده ازان دور مباد می بر لب سبزه خوش بود نوشیدن .

The former Quatrain is quoted thus in the Oriental Public Library MS. of Rubû'ûyát-i-'Umar-i-Khayyám, No. 16 (fol. 3b, No. 40):—

The next Quatrain is quoted in almost all the editions of Dîwân-i-Ḥāfiz, including the Tehrân edition (1930), which is edited from a MS. dated 827/1424.

⁷⁷ The following quatrains, which are absent from the Bodleian MS., can be found in Nicolas's edition, except No. 5, which is present in the Nawal Kishore edition, Lucknow, 1924:—

- Rubâ'îyât, 613 in all, are arranged alphabeti cally.80
- 7. An undated, but apparently late 17th century MS. (No. Nl., 160) in the library of the Asiati Society of Bengal. The MS. includes 78 Rubâ'î of 'Umar-i-Khayyâm.⁸¹
- 8 and 9. An undated, but probably early 17th century

 MS. (foll. 31) in the library of the Calcutta
 Madrasah. The quatrains, 316 in all, are no
 arranged alphabetically. The MS. is bound
 with the Kullîyât of Khâqânî, which is dated
 917/1511-12. The same library possesses anothe
 non-alphabetical collection of the Rubâ'îyât
 apparently belonging to the 19th century. 33
- Besides the above manuscripts, Professor Christensed did not have access to the following valuable collections of 'Umar's Rubâ'îyât, whose exist ence has very recently been brought to my notice by Herr C. Herrnhold Rempis (o Tübingen, Germany).
- 10 and 11. Two MSS., dated 1448 A.D., in the *Biblic thèque Nationale*, Paris, comprising 56 and 4 Rubâ'îs, respectively.
- 12. A MS., dated 1451 A.D., in Vienna, comprisin 42 Rubâ'îs.
- 13. A MS., dated c. 1474 A.D., in Uppsala, Sweder comprising 256 Rubâ'îs.
- 14, 15, 16, and 17. Manuscripts, dated 1456, 1460 1462, 1472 A.D. and comprising 139, 313, 372

⁸⁰ Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library, Patn Vol. I, pp. 16-18.

⁸¹ (W. Ivanow), Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of Asiat Society of Bengal, p. 798.

⁸² See the Hand-list of Arabic, Persian and Urdu Books and MSS. in the Librar of the Calcutta Madrasah (prepared by Mawlawi Abu'l Makârim Fadlu'l Wahhâb p. 358.

⁸³ Ibid., p. 376.

and 336 Rubâ'îs respectively in Istambûl (Constantinople).

Thus we find that four MSS., i.e. Nos. 4, 10, 11, and 12 of the above list are even older than the famous Bodleian MS., dated 865/1460 (which was up to now believed to be the oldest MS. of 'Umar's Rubá'îyât in existence), while No. 13 was transcribed in the same year as the Bodleian MS. (i.e. in 1460 A.D.).

VI. 'CONCORDANCE' OF THE RUBÂ'ÎYÂT.

In preparing 'the concordance' of the Rubâ'îyât (which, I must confess, is primarily meant for the use of Indian students, as the works of Rosen, Christensen and other Western scholars are, ordinarily, not available to them) I have made use of the following manuscripts and editions of 'Umar-i-Khayyâm:—

- (1) Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal MS. No. NL. 160, dated c. 16th century.
- (2) Calcutta Madrasah Library MS. No. 14, 191, dated c. 16th century.
- (3) Edward Heron-Allen's edition of the Bodleian MS. (dated 865 A.H.), B.
- (4) Dr. Rosen's edition of the Berlin MS. (dated 721 A.H.?).
- (5) Dr. Rosen's edition of the MS. of Rubâ'îyât-i-Khayyâm, transcribed by Sulţân Muḥammad Nûr in 930 A.H., R. N.
- (6) J. B. Nicolas's edition (Paris, 1867) based on the Tehrân edition.
- (7) E. H. Whinfield's edition based on the Nawal Kishore edition and other MSS. (London, 1883).
- (8) Shaykh Ghulâm Muhammad's edition of 906 quatrains (Amritsar).
- (9) Nawal Kishore edition of 770 quatrains (Lucknow, 1024 A.H.).

I have also referred to Muḥammad bin Badr-i-Jājarmî's 'Anthology' which contains 13 quatrains only, and to Khwâja Muḥammad Salîm's MS., dated A.H. 868, from which only eight quatrains are at my disposal.

Cal. Mad. MS. R.A.S.B. ME R.A.S.B. ME edition. Amritaar edition. Lucknow edition.	Nicolag's edition.	R.A.S.B. MS.	Cal. Mad. MS.	Rosen, II.	Rosen, I.	Bodleian MS,	N. Ashraf MS.
154 8 7 10 5	1				2	5	1
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				[::		$\frac{2}{3}$
38 7 8 18 13	7			::	5	• •	4
	2	- 1					- 5 i
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 5					• • •	6 7
15 18 40 36					::	• •	8
182 47 14 17 33 28			182		7		9
184 19 22 35 30	19		184		8	7	10
168 145				• • •		• • •	11
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					49		12 13
56 59 72 48			1				14
52 55 70 46		1					15
57 60 48 109		,				::	16
24 28 156 133				::	57	11	17 18
49 69 45					50	.,	19
124 158 135			٠ ا	i			20
155 37 41 76 52	37]	155	}	31		21
53 56 80 56	53						22
129 81 57 40 44 159 136			• • •	•••	27n3		23 24
40 44 159 136	1	1			::	• • •	25
84		1			27		26
		- 1		(27
238 25 29 129 98 54 57 87 63		,	1 1	• • •	19	• •	28
54 57 87 63 50 53 94 70		1	1	!	44n1	• •	29 30
35 60 63 68 44			::		72		31
31 59 62 86 62	59		¦]		73		32
33 100 77 184 161				[37		33
184 161 125 110 125 94			195	• •	ži		34 35
788 93 69				::	32	• •	36
198 39 120 104			198		56n1	••	37
106 22 26 108 84 44 47 85 61				42		20 29	38 39
44 47 85 61		,	1 5	42	::		40
61 64 145 122	61]	78		41
289 63 66 123 92					68	٠.	42
100 81 83 98 74 64 67 181 158			1 1	• •	39	22	43
64 67 181 158			••	•••	63 63		44 45
226 71 108 126 95	- 1		226		62	34	46
42 { 223 } 201		• •		••	33n2		47

N. Ashraf MS.	Bodleian MS.	Rosen, I.	Rosen, II.	Cal. Mad. MS.	R.A.S.B. MS.	Nicolas's edition.	Whinfield's edition.	Amritsar edition.	Lucknow edition.	
48 49		69 35		179 142	48			92 62	68 38	
50	• • •	70		66		95	96	104	80	İ
51 52	19	61 10	::	134 129		65 38	68 42	75 64	51 40	Also in Tárîkh-i-
ļ					t.					Jahan Gusha.
53	••	.:		156		• •	130	132	108 53	
54 55	25	51 47		233	::	82	84	77 127	96]
56		52			::	72		157	134	1
57						73	75	202	179	
58	• •		,			87	89	203	180	Also in Salîm MS.
59		15		175				90	66	1.25
60	24	45	[46	49	204	181	
61 62	••	• •			• •	 77	-:	206	183 184	
63	38			258		93	79 95	$\begin{array}{c} 207 \\ 212 \end{array}$	189	
64		· : :				84	86	213	190	
65]	• • • •		197	40	70	73	214	191	
66	26			228		85	87	215	192	1
67 68	17	25	••	79	23	99	112	216	193	-
69	31	17 58				31	100 35	$\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 217 \end{array}$	194 195	l
70						39	43	218	196	
71				1 . : :		32	36	219	197	
72 73	33	23	٠٠.	151			119	220	198	
74	33 27	59 43	• •	159		90 48	92 51	221 222	199 200	
75				10	::	33	37	115	99	}
76		33		108				223	201	
77 78		55			46		<u>::</u>	224	202	
79		21	::	::	`	67 68	70	225 228	203	
80		• •					71 118	231	206 209	
81	•••	13		121	73	69	72	232	210	
82 83		• •	• •	100		80	82	116	100	
84		41		196 216				235	213	-
85	::	74				98	99	138 237	115 215	j
86	10	22		1			117	238	216	
87	::	66	• •	313	11	91	93	239	217	
88 89	40	67 30	• •	60	• • •	92	94	113	89	
90		30	·			97	98	240 241	218 219	1
91	::				::			243	221	
92				} !		58	62	244	222	
93 94			• •			36	40	245	223	
95		•• [• •	••		35 74	39 76	$\begin{array}{c} 247 \\ 246 \end{array}$	225	·
96		79	• •	171				240 248	$\begin{array}{c} 224 \\ 226 \end{array}$	

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N. Ashraf MS.	Bodleian MS.	Rosen, I.	Rosen, II.	Cal. Mad. MS.	R.A.S.B. MS.	Nicolas's edition.	Whinfield's edition.	Amritsar edition.	Lucknow edition.	
97	14	::				104	134	252	227	
98 99	47	81 108		205	60	105	164	254	229	1
100	51	125		46		141 157	176	301 302	231 232	İ
101		120	::	1		157	1	303	233	}
102		89		87		107	137	304	234	
103		110		225	65		233	305	235	
104	60	97		157		106	136	315	245	
105	• •	115						317	247	Jâjarmî, No. 1.
106						150	177	200	050	No. 1.
107	• • •	86	•••	::	::	158 464	209	320 331	250 261	†
108	50		i : :	160		104	216	332	262	
108 109		102]	1	::		1	333	263	1
110	49	٠.		83			217	334	264	İ
111	٠.	146				113	142	335	265	ľ
112	• •	144	••	264	1	185	200	352	282	1
113 114	• •		• • •		· •	Lio	140	353 356	283	1
115	• • •	132	• • •			110	228	346	286 276	1
116	68	124		::	8	156	175	347	277	1
117						136	160	348	278	}
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119		137		221	6	168	185	355	285	ł
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121	79			277	}	1	227	363	293	1
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126		138			4	::	1	377	307	l
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128	• •		• •			118	146	379	309	[
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130	65 76			212		142	165	382 385	312 315	1
132	78	•••	• •	276		180	195	313	243	}
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141 142 143	• •		28	::		128	155	402	332	1
143	• • •		30	::	41		1	404	334	1
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145	90	152 162		263		196	ĺ	495	472	
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147 148	• •	156		44	32	198	242	482	412	
148	• •		• •		• • •	209	254	478	408	}
149	• •		• •		• • •	• •	254	4/8	408	ł

N. Ashraf MS.	Bodleian MS.	Rosen I.	Rosen II.	Cal. Mad. MS.	R.A.S.B.MS.	Nicolas's edition.	Whinfield's edition.	Amritsar edition.	Lucknow edition.	
150 151 152 153 154 155 156	89	159 161 154 155 164	35 36 41 	53 90 84 165 265	26 20 	211 199 212 202	252 243 	479 481 487 491 486 483	409 411 420 421 416 413	Christ.
157 158 159 160- 161	2 1 99	172 176 176 166	40 45 46 47 50	214 219	 52	222 229 233 230	262 268 272 269	506 502 513 514 529	427 423 434 435	1014. Christ. 1032.
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182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194	124	204 215 240 242 243 246 	57 59 60 	223 82 101 215	21	269 293 325 346 321 332 327 323 354	354 312 389 366 384 387 364 368	660 667 668 669 705 709 711 729 736 739 741 744	538 545 546 547 581 585 587 605 612 615 620 625	No. 4. Also in S a 1 î m

	Lucknow edition.	Amritsar edition.	Whinfield's edition.	Nicolas's edition.	R.A.S.B. MS.	Cal. Mad. MS.	Rosen, II.	Rosen, I.	Bodleian MS.	N. Ashraf MS.
	624	760	393	351		!		259	130	195
ĺ	632	768	395	353		1 1		258		196
Jâjarmî, No. 12.	634	770	390	348	• •		• •	262	129	197
1	698	858	466	431	54	70		310		198
	717	877	469	434		105		313		199
1	694	854	478	447		!		321		200
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	713	873	459	420	. .	299				202
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	725	885	١	١		180		292		204
Ì	731	891	487	458				329		205
-	767	927	463	426		liii '	61	327	• • •	206

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VII. TEXT

OF THE

RUB'ÎYÂT

 \mathbf{OF}

'UMAR-I-KHAYYÂM

رباعیات عمر خیام

		·	
	,		
		·	

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(1)

Fol. 1*a*.

چون عهده نمی شود کسی فردا را حالی خوشدار این دل شیدا را می نوش بنور ماه ای ماه که ماه بسیار بر آید و نیابد ما را

Y (2)

از آتش ما دود کجا بود آنجا وز مایهٔ ما سود کجا بود آنجا آنکس که مرا نام خراباتی کرد در اصل خرابات کجا بود آنجا

 Υ (3) Fol. 1b.

برخیز و بیا بناز بهر دل ما خل کن بجمال خویشتن مشکل ما یک کوزهٔ مئی بیار تا نوش کنیم زان پیش که کوزها کنند از کل ما

(4)

چون فوت شوم بباده شوئید مرا تلقین ز شراب و جام کوئید مرا خواهیمد که روز حشر یابیسند مرا از خاك در میکده جوئیسد مرا

 \circ (5) Fol. 2a.

ای آنکه کزیدهٔ جهانی تو مرا خوشتر ز دل و دیده و جانی تو مرا از جان صنما عزیز تر چیزی نیست صد بار عزیز تر از آنی تو مرا (45)

7 (6)

وز پرده بدین دشت که آورد ترا امشب بر ما مست که آورد ترا ِنزدیک کسی که بی تو بر آتش بود 🔻 چون باد همی جست که آورد ترا

> Fol. 2b. \vee (7)

ای خواجه یکی کام روا کن ما را دم در کش و در کار خدا کن ما را رو چارهٔ دیده کن رها کن ما را

ما راست رویم لیک تو کج بینی

۸ (8)

در کوی حضور مقبلی را در یاب در راه نباز هر دلی را در یاب صد کعبهٔ آب و کل بیک دل نرسد کعبه چه روی برو دلی را در یاب

> 4 (9) Fol. 3a.

چندان بخورم شراب کین نوی شراب آید ز تراب چون شوم زیر تراب تا بر سر خاک من رسد مخموری از بوی شراب من شود مست و خراب

· (10)

ماثیم و مئ[و]مطرب و این کنج خراب جان و دل و جام و جامه پر درد شراب فارغ ز امید رحمت و بیم عذاب آزاد ز خاک و باد و ز آنش و آب

> 11 (11) Fol. 3b.

در میکده ذکر بادهٔ چل اسم منست رندی و پرستیدن می قسم منست این صورت کون جملکی جسم منست من جان جهانم اندرین دیر مغان

17 (12)

از منزل کفر تا بدین یک نفس است وز عالم شک تا به یقین یک نفس است این یک نفس عزیز را خوش میدار کز حاصل عمر ما همین یک نفس است

17 (13)

Fol. 4a.

دل سر حیات اکر کاهی دانست در موت هم اسرار آلهی دانست اکنونکه تو با خودی ندانستی هیچ فرداکه زخود روی چه خواهی دانست

18 (14)

کفتم بعروس دهر کابین تو چیست کفتا دل خرم تو کابین منست

مئ خوردن و شاد بودن آثین منست فارغ بودن زکفر و دین دین منست

10 (15)

Fol. 4b.

كر زانكه بدست من و تو جام ميست ميدان بيقين كه حق بدست من و تست.

ساقی چو زمانه در شکست من و تست دنیا نه سرا چهٔ نشست من و تست

17 (16)

نه لایق دوزخم نه در خورد بهشت ایزد داند کل مرا از چه سرشت چون کافر درویشم و چون قحبهٔ زشت 💎 نه دین و نه دینیی و نه امید بهشت

17 (17)

Fol. 5a.

عيبش نكنيد اكرچه تلخست خوشست تلخست ازانكه زندكاني منست

امروز که نوبت جوانی منست می نوشم ازانکه کامرانی منست

۱۸ (18)

کنه خردم در خور اثبات تو نیست و اندیشهٔ من بجز مناجات تو نیست من ذات ترا بواجی کی دانم دانندهٔ ذات تو بجز ذات تو نیست

14' (19)

Fol. 5b.

کس می نزند دمی درین معنی راست کین آمدن از کجا و رفتن بکجا ست

دوری که درو آمدن و رفتن ما ست اورا نه نهایت نه بدایت پیدا ست

Y. (20)

جز حق حکمی که حکم را شاید نیست حکمی که ز حکم حق فزون آید نیست

هر چیز که هست آنچنان می باید آن چیز که آنچنان نمی باید نیست

71 (21)

Fol. 6a.

تا هشیارم طرب ز من پنهانست چون مست شدم در خردم نقصانست حالیست میان مستی و هشیاری من بندهٔ آن که زندکانی آنست

77 (22)

از می چو نشد هیچ مرادی حاصل از هرچه کذشتیم کذشت

عمری بکل و باده برفتیم بکشت یککارمن از دور جهان راست نکشت

TT (23)

Fol. 6b.

بسیار دویدیم بکرد در و دشت اندر همه آفاق بکشتیم بکشت از کس نه شنیدیم که آمد زین ره راهی که برفت رادرو باز نکشت

78 (24)

چون لاله بنوروز قدح کیر بدست با لاله رخی اکر ترا فرصت هست می نوش بخرمی که این چرخ کهن ناگاه ترا چو خاک کرداند یست

> Fol. 7a. ro (25)

دریست که صد هزار عیسی دیدست طوریست که صد هزار موسی دیدست قصریست که صد هزار قیصر بکذاشت طاقست که صد هزار کسری دید ست

77 (26)

بسیار بکشتیم بکرد در و دشت مک کشت من از کار جهان نک نکشت در ناخوشی زمانه باری عُمررم کر خوش نکذشت باری خوش خوش بکذشت

> **YV** (27) Fol. 7b.

بتخانه و کعبه خانهٔ بندکیست ناقوس زدن ترانهٔ بندکیست محراب و کلیسا و تسبیح و صلیب حقا که همه نشانهٔ بندکیست

YA (28)

ای دل چو نصب تو همه خون شدنست و احوال تو هر لحظه دکرکون شدنست ای جان تو درین تنہ چه کار آمدهٔ چون عاقبت کار تو بیسرون شدنست 74 (29)

Fol. 8a.

می بر کف من نه که دلم در تابست وین عمر کریز پای چون سیمابست برخیز که بیداری دولت خوابست دریاب که آتش حوانی آبست

r. (30)

روزی که بود اذا [۱] لسهاء انفطرت 💎 واندم که بود 🗔 [۱] لنجوم انکدرت من دامن تو بکیرم اندر عرصات کویم صنما باتی ذنب قتلـــت

> **TI** (31) Fol. 8b.

هر. دل که درو مهر محبت نسرشت خواه اهل سجاده باش خواه اهلکنشت در دفتر عشق هر کرا نام نوشت آزاد ز دوزخ است و فارغ ز بهشت

TT (32)

هر سبزه که بر کنار جوئی رستست کوئی ز لب فرشة خونی رستست تا بر سر سبزه یا بخواری نهی کان سبزه ز خاک ماه روئی رستست

Fol. 9a.

rr (33)

زلف صنعی و عارض جانانیست

خاکی که بزیر یای هر حیوانیست هر خشت که بر کنکرهٔ ایوانیست انکشت وزیری و سر سلطانیست

TE (34)

سر دو جهان در قدح مستانست خورشید ازل جام می تابانست این نکته که در جان جهان پنهانست در شیشهٔ می اگر بدایی آنست

To (35)

Fol. 9b.

چون آمدنم بمن نبد روز نخست وین رفتن بی مراد عرمیست درست برخیز و میان به بند ای ساقی چست کاندوه جهان بمی فرو خواهم شست

77 (36)

چندین غم ما به حسرت دنیا چیست هرکز دیدی کسی که جاوید بزیست

این یک نفسی که درتنت عاربتست با عاریتی عاریتی باید زیست

TV (37)

چون ابر بنوروز رخ باده بشست برخیز و بجام باده کن عزم درست

کین سبزه که امروز تماشاکه تست فردا همه از خاک تو برخواهد رست

TA (38)

چون آب بجویبار و چون باد به دشت دوزی دکر از عمر من و تو بکذشت

هرکز غم دو روزه نخواهم خوردن روزیکه نیامدست و روزیکه کذشت

٣٩ (39)

Fol. 10b.

Fol. 10a.

در پردهٔ اسرار کسی را ره نیست زین تعبیه جان هیچکس آکه نیست

جز در دل خاک هیچ منزلکه نیست می خور که چنین زمانها کوته نیست

¿ · (40)

درنای قرابه غلغل می چه خوشست وین زاری زار ناله نی چه خوشست

در بر بت دلفریب و در سر مئ ناب فارغ ز غم زمانه هی هی چه خوشست

(41)

Fol. 11a.

یک جرعه مئی ز ملک کاؤس بهست وز تخت قباد و ملکت طوس بهست هر ناله که عاشق بر آرد بسحر از نعرهٔ زاهدان سالوس بهست

£7 (42)

مئ خوردن من نه از برای طربست 💎 نه از بهر فساد و ترک دین و ادبست خواهم که به بیخودی برارم نفسی می خوردن و مست بودیم زین سبست

¿٣ (43)

Fol. 11b.

خیام که خیمهای حکمت میدوخت در کورهٔ غم فتاد و ناگاه بسوخت مقراض اجل طناب عمرش ببرید دلال امل برایکانش بفسروخت

££ (44)

کویند مراکه دوزخی باشد مست قولیست خلاف دل درو نتوان بست کر عاشق و میخواره بدوزخ باشند 💎 فردا بینی بهشت را چون کف دست

¿o (45)

Fol. 12a.

The Same.

£7 (46)

کویند مرا بهشت با حور خوشست من میکویم آب انکور خوشست

این نقد بکیر و دست از نسیه بدار کاواز دهل برادر از دور خوشست

EV (47)

Fol. 12b.

چون چرخ فلک هیچ بکام تو نکشت خواهی تو فلک هفت شمرخواهی هشت

هرکز غم دو روز مراکرد نکشت ووزیکه نیامد ست روزی که کذشت

£A (48)

می کرچه بشرع زشت نام است خوشست چون از کف شاهد و غلام است خوشست تلخ است و حرام است و خوشم می آید ديريست كه هرچه حرام است خوشست

¿q (49)

Fol. 13a.

Fol. 13b.

چون نیست حقیقت و یقین اندر دست نتوان بامید شک همه عمر نشست هان تا ننهیم ساغر باده ز دست در بیخبری مرد چه هشیار چه مست

· (50)

نکی و بدی که در نهاد بشر است خبری و شری که در قضا و قدر است با چرخ مکن حواله کو نیز چو تو 💎 چرخ از تو هزار بار بیچاره تر است

(51) ره

شعبان و رجب ماه خدایست و رسول ما می رمضان خوریم کان خاصهٔ ماست

کویند مخور باده که شعبان نه روا ست 💎 نه نیز رجب که آن مه خاص خدا ست

oy (52)

ترکیب پیاله که در مئ پیوست بشکستن آن روا نمی دارد مست چندین سر و یای نازنینان جهان از مهرکه پیوست و بکینکه شکست

> Fol. 14a. or (53)

آباد خراباب ز می خوردن ما ست 💎 خون دو هزار توبه در کردن ما ست كر من نكنم كناه رحمت كه كند كارايش رحمت ازكنه كردن ما ست

of (54)

بر نه بکفم که کار عالم سمرست بشتابکه عمرت ای پسر برگذرست

زان باده که روح را حیاتی دکرست پر کن قدمی کرچه ترا درد سرست

00 (55)

Fol. 14b.

هرچند بنزد عامه این باشد زشت از سک بترم اکر کنم یاد بهشت

در فصل بهار اکر بت حور سرشت پر مئی قدحی بمن دهد بر لب کشت

(56) ده

ای دل چو زمانه میکند غمناکت ناکه برود ز تن روان پاکت بر سبزه نشین و خوش بزی روزی چند 🥏 زان پیش که سبزه بر دمد از خاکت

ov (\$7)

Fol. 15a.

آن باده که قابل صورها ست بذات کاهی حیوان می شود و کاه نبات تا ظن نبری که نیست کردد هیهات موصوف بذاتست اکر نیست صفات

on (58)

عمریست که مداحی میی ورد من است و اسباب می است هرچه در کرد من است زاهد اکر استاد تو عقلست اینجا خوش باش که استاد تو شاکرد من است

04 (59)

Fol. 15b.

ای آمده از عالم روحانی تفت حیرانشده در چهار و پنج و شش و هفت می خور که خر جوانی اندر کل خفت کم خور غم عالمی که چون رفتی رفت

7. (60)

در صومعه و مد سه و دیر و کنشت 💎 ترسنده ز دوزخ اند و جویای بهشت و آنکسکه ز ا. ار خدا با خبر است ز این تخم در اندرون دل هیچ نکشت

71 (61)

Fol. 16a.

ترک طے چو بکام ہو دمیست ہے شہاش اگر چہ ہر تو ہردم ستمیست با اهل خرد نشین که اصل تن تو کردی و شراری و سیمی و نمیست

77 (62)

بالمطرب و مئ حور سرشتی کر هست به آب روانت لب کشتی کر هست

به زین مطلب دوزخ فرسوده متاب حقاکه جز این نیست بهشتی کر هست

77 (63)

Fol. 16b.

چون دانستم که می عدوی دین است بالله بخورم خون عدو راکه روا ست

من معی خورم ومخالفان ازچپ و راست کویند مخور باده که دین را اعدا ست

75 (64)

دوران جهان بی میی و ساقی حشو ست بی نعیرهٔ نای عراقی حشیو ست هر چند در احوال جهان می نکرم حاصل همه عشرتست و باقی حشو ست

٦٥ (65)

Fol. 17a.

ابر آمد و باز بر سر سبزه کریست بی بادهٔ ارغوان نمی شاید زیست ابن سبزه که امروز تماشا که ما ست بنا سبزه خاک ما تماشا که کیست

77 (66)

در یاب که از روح جدا خواهی رفت در پردهٔ اسرار خدا خواهی رفت مئ نوش ندانی ز کجا آمدهٔ خوش باش ندانی بکجا خواهی رفت

TV (67)

Fol. 17b.

بر چہــرۂ کل شبنم نوروز خوشست در صحن چمن روی دل [۱] فروز خوشست از دی که کذشت هرچه کوئی خوش نست خوش باش و ز دی مکو که امروز خوشست

٦٨ (68)

یزدان که کل وجود ما را آرا ست دانست ز فعل ما چه برخواهد خواست بی حکش نیست هر کناهی که مرا ست پس سوختن قیامت از بهر چه خاست

74 (69)

Fol. 18a.

بر لوح نشان بودنیها بود ست پیوسته قلم ز نیک و بد آسود ست

اندر تقدير آنچه بايست بداد غم خوردن و کوشيدن ما بيهود ست

v. (70)

ترس اجل و بیم فنا هستی تست ورنه ز فنا شاخ بقا خواهد رست نا از دم عیسوی شدم زنده بجان مرک ابد از وجود ما دست بشست

V) (71)

Fol. 18b.

با هر بد و نیک راز نتوانم کفت کوته سخنے دراز نتوانم کفت حالی دارم که شرح نتوانم داد رازی دارم که باز نتوانم کفت

VY (72)

با باده نشین که ملک محود اینست وز چنک شنو که لحن داؤد اینست از آمده و رفته دکر یاد مکـــن حالی خوش باش و دان که مقصو د انست

٧٣ (73)

Fol. 19a.

دوزخ شرری ز رنج بیهودهٔ ما ست فردوس دی ز وقت آسودهٔ ما ست

کردون کمری ز عمر فرسودهٔ ما ست جیحون اثری ز اشک پالودهٔ ما ست

V£ (74)

کاری چکنی که با اجل باشد جفت می خور که بزیر خاک میباید خفت

در خواب بدم مرا خردمندی گفت کر خواب کسی راکل شادی نشکفت

vo (75)

Fol. 19b.

با ما درم قلب نميكردد جفت جاروب طربخانة ما ياك برفت پیری ز خرابات برون آمد و گفت می خورکه بزیر خاک میباید خفت

V1 (76)

چون چرخ بکام یک خردمند نکشت خواهی تو فلک هفت شمر خواهی هشت چون باید مرد و بودنها همه هشت چه مور خورد بکور و چه کرک بدشت

yy (77)

Fol. 20a.

شادی مطلب که حاصل دهر غمیست 💮 هر ذره ز خاک کیقبادی و جمیست احوال جهان و اصل این عمر به بین 💎 خوابی و خیالی و فریبی و دمیست

VA (78)

این کهنه رباط را که عالم نامست آرامکه ابلـق صبح و شامست بزمست که و اماندهٔ صد جمشید ست قصریست که تکیه کاه صد بهرامست

vq (79)

Fol. 20b.

اکنونکہ کل سعادتت ہر بار ست ۔ دست تو ز جام می چرا بیکار ست میم خور که زمانه دشمنی غدار ست دریافتن روز چنین دشوار ست

۸۰ (80)

از باد صبا دلم چو بوی تو کرفت بکذاشت مرا و جستجوی تو کرفت اکنون ز من خسته نمی آرد یاد بوی تو کرفته بود خوی تو کرفت

۸۱ (81)

Fol. 21a.

آن قصر که بهرام درو جام کرفت روبه بچه کرد و شیر آرام کرفت ہـــرام کہ کور میکرفتی دایم امروز نکر کہ کور ہرام کرفت

AY (82)

خیام تنت بخیمـــهٔ ماند راست جان سلطانی که منزلش دار بقا ست

فراش اجل ز بهر دیکر منزل این خیمه بیفکند چو سلطان برخاست

AT (83) Fol. 21b.

صحرا رخ خود بابر نوروز بشست وین دهر شکسته دل بنوکشت درست هین سبز خطی بسبزه زاری می بین ای بیخبر از سبزه که از خاک برست

At (84)

در بزم خرد عقل دلیلی سره کفت در شام و عرب میمنه و میسره کفت کر نا اهلی کوید که می ناسره است من کی شنوم زانکه خدامی سره کفت

Ao (85) Fol. 22a.

هرکو رقمی ز عقل در دل بنکاشت کی لحظه ز عمر خویش ضایع نکذاشت یا در طلب رضای یزدان کوشید یا راحت خودکزید و ساغر برداشت

A7 (86)

ای وای بران دلکه دروسوزی نیست سودا زدهٔ مهر دلافروزی نیست روزی که تو بی باده بسر خواهی برد ضایع تر ازان روز ترا روزی نیست

AV (87.) Fol. 22b.

من بندهٔ عاصیم رضای تو کجا ست در کنج دلم نور و ضیای تو کجا ست ما را تو بهشت اگر بطاعت بخشی این بیع بود لطف و عطای تو کجا ست

M (88)

من هیچ ندانم که مرا آنکه سرشت از اهل بهشت کفت یا دوزخ زشت جامی و بتی و بربطی بر لب کشت این جمله مرا نقد و ترا نسیه بهشت ۸۹ (89)

Fol. 23a.

تاکی ز زبان دوزخ و سود بهشت اندر ازل آنچه بودنی بود نوشت

تاکی ز چراغ مسجد و دود کنشت رو بر سر حرف بین که استاد قضا

(90)

هر دل که درو مایهٔ تجرید کم است 💎 بیچاره همه عمر ندیم ندم است جز خاطر فارغ که نشاطی دارد باقی همه هرچه هست اسباب نم است

41 (91)

Fol. 23b.

از ما رمتی بسعی ساقی ماند ست وز صحبت عمر بی وفاقی ماند ست ان بادهٔ دوش یک منی بیش نماند از عمر ندانم که چه باقی ماند ست

97 (92)

نفست بسک خانه همی ماند راست ﴿ جَرَ بَا نَكَ مِيانَ تَهِي ازْوَ هِيجَ نَخَا سُتُ روبه صفتست و خواب خرکوش دهد آشوب پلنک دارد و کرک دغا ست

44 (93)

Fol. 24a.

پر خون ز فراقت جکری نیست که نیست شیدای تو صاحب نظری نیست که نیست با آنگیه نداری سر سودای کسی سوادی تو در [هیچ] سری نیست که نیست

98 (94)

ور خویش جفا کند بداندیش منست سکانه اکر وفا کند خویش منست کر زهر موافقت کند تریاک است ور نوش مخالفت کند نیش مست 40 (95)

از آتش این طایفه جز دودی نیست وز هیچکسم امید بهبودی نیست دستی که ز دست چرخ بر سر دارم 💎 در دامن هر که میزنم سودی نیست

Fol. 24b.

47 (96)

تا بتوانی غم جهان هیچ مسنج بر دل منه از انده نا آمده رنج خوش میخور و می بخش کزین دار سپنج 🕟 با خود نبری کرچه بسی داری کنج

> 47 (97) Fol. 25a.

کو مطرب و می تا بدهم داد صبوح خوش وقتی آن دل که کند یاد صبوح ما را بجهان سه چیز می آید خوش سر مستی و عاشتی و فریاد صبوح

4A (98)

چون میکذرد عمر چه شیرین و چه تلخ 💎 چون جان بلب آمد چه نشایور و چه بلخ می نوش که بعد از من و تو ماه بسی از سلخ بغّره آید از غّره بسلخ

> 99 (99) Fol. 25b.

از بیخبری بیخبری معـــــــــوری دوقیست درین شیوه که مستان دانند

قدر كل و مل باده يرستان دانند نه تنكدلان و تنكدستان دانند

· · · (100)

زاوردن من نبود کردون را سود 🧪 وز بردن من جاه و جلالش نفزود از هیچکسی نیز دو کوشم نشنود کاوردن و بردن من از بهر چه بود

1.1 (101)

Fol. 26a.

بوی خوش کل بزخم خاری ارزد کر باده خوری هم بخماری ارزد یاری که ازو هزار جان تازه شود انصاف بده که انتظاری ارزد

1.7 (102)

انکسکه زمین و چرخ و افلاک نهاد سس داغ که او بر دل غمناک نهاد بسیار لب چو لعل و زلفین چو مشک در طبل زمین و حقهٔ خاک نهاد

1.7 (103)

Fol. 26b.

خورشیدَ کمند صبح بر بام افکند کیخسرو روز باده در جام افکند می خور که منادئ سحرکه خیزان آوازهٔ اشر بو [۱] در ایام افکند

1. (104)

این قافل نه عمر عجب میک ذرد دریاب دمی که با طرب میک ذرد

ساقی غم فردای حریفان چه خوری پیش آر پیالهٔ که شب میکندرد

1.0 (105)

Fol. 27a.

بر چشم تو عالم ارچه می آرایند مکرو تو بدان که عاقلان نکرایند

بربای نصیب خویش کت بربایند بسیار چو تو شوند و بسیار آیند

1.7 (106)

سرم همه دانای فلک می داند کو موی بموی و رک برک می داند

کیرم که بزرق خلـق را بفریبی با او چه کنی که یک بیک می داند

1. (107)

Fol. 27b.

آنها که محیط جمع آداب شدند در کشف دقیقه شمع اصحاب شدند

ره زین شب تاریک نبردند برون کفتند فسانهٔ و در خواب شدند

١٠٨ (108)

آنها که اسیر عقل و تمییز شدند 👚 در حسرت هست و نیست ناچیز شدند

رو با خبرا تو آب انکور کزین کین بیخبران بغوره مویّز شدند

1.4 (109)

Fol. 28a.

پیری سر رای بی نوانی دارد کلنار رخم برنک آبی دارد ، بام و در و چار رکن دیوار وجود 💎 ویران شد و روی در خرابی دارد

11. (110)

آن عقل که در راه سعادت یوید 🧪 روزی صد بار خویش را می کوید ذریاب تو این یکدمه صحبت که نهٔ آن تره که بدروند و دیکر روید

111 (111)

Fol. 28b.

اکنون که دلم ز عشق محروم نشد کم بود ز اسرار که مفهوم نشد

و اکنون که همی بنکرم از روی خرد عمرم بکذشت و هیچ معلوم نشد

117 (112)

وقتیکه طلوع صبح ازرق باشد باید که بکف جام مروّق باشد

کویند که حق تلخ بود در افواه باید بهمه حال که می حق باشد

117 (113) Fol. 29a.

از بادهٔ شب اکر خمارم نبـود می خوردن روز اختیارم نبود کویند مکن اختیار می خوردن روز در خوردن روز اختیارم نبود

118 (114)

آنروز که توسن فلک زین کردند و آرایش مشتری و پروین کردند این بود نصیب ما ز دیوان قضا ما را چه کناه چون نصیب این کردند

110 (115) Fol. 29b.

روزی که جزای هر صفت خواهد بود قدر تو بقدر معرفت خواهد بود در حسن صفت کوش که در روز جزا حشر تو بصورت صفت خواهد بود

117 (116)

زان پیش که غمهات شبیخون آرند فرمای بسا تا می کلکون آرند تو زر نهٔ ای غافل نادان که ترا در خاک نهند و باز بیرون آرند

11V (117) Fol. 30a.

چون مرده شوم خاک مراکم سازید و احوال مرا عبرت مردم سازید پس خاک و کلم بباده آغشته کنید وز کالبدم خشت سر خم سازید

114 (118)

در دهر چو آوازهٔ کل تازه دهند فرمای بتا که می باندازه دهند از دوزخ و از بهشت و از حور و قصور فارغ بنشین که آن باوازه دهند 114 (119)

Fol. 30b.

کویند بهشت و حور عین خواهد بود آنجا می ناب و انکبین خواهد بود

Fol. 31a.

ما با می و معشوق ازانیم مقیم چون عاقبت کار همین خواهد بود

17. (120)

Fol. 31b.

کویند بهشت حور و کوثر باشد آنجا می ناب و شهد و شکر باشد پر کن قدح باده و بر دستم نه نقدی ز هزار نسیه بهتر باشد

171 (121)

میم خورکه تنت بخاک در ذرّه شود هر ذرّه ز تو پیاله و خمره شود

مشنو سخن بهشت و دوزخ زکسان عاقل بچنین روز چرا غره شود

177 (122)

Fol. 32a.

این خلق [همه] خران با افسوس اند 🥏 یر مشغله و میان تهی چون کوس اند خواهی که کف یای ترا بوسه زنند 💎 خوش نام بزی که بندهٔ ناموس اند

177 (123)

می نوش که تا غم از نهادت ببرد شغل دو جهان جمله زیادت ببرد

رو آتش تر کزین کن و آب روان زان پیش که خاک شوی و بادت ببرد

178 (124)

Fol. 32b.

میم خورکه ز توکثرت و قلت ببرد و اندیشهٔ هفتاد و دو ملت ببرد برهیز مکن زکیمیای که ازو یک جو بخوری هزار علت ببرد

170 (125)

چون شاهد روح خانه پرداز شود مر چیز باصل خویشتن باز شود

ین ساز وجود و چار ابریشم طبع از زخمهٔ روزکار بی ساز شود

177 (126)

Fol. 33a.

کویند ازان کسان که با پرهیز اند 🥒 ز انسان که بمیرند چنان برخیزند ما با مع و معشوق ازانیم مدام تا بو که بحشر مان چنان انکیزند

177 (127)

زنهار مرا ز جام می قوت کنید وین چهرهٔ کهربا چو یاقوت کنید

چون فوت شوم بباده شوئید مرا وز چوب رزم تختهٔ تابوت کنید

17A (128)

Fol. 33b.

لیکن شرط است بنده چون تو به کند مخدوم بلطف از سر آن در گذرد

179 (129)

یک جام هزار مرد بد دین ارزد یک جرعهٔ می ملکت چین ارزد در روی زمین چیست ز باده خوشتر تلخی که هزار جان شیرین ارزد

17. (130)

Fol. 34a.

بدرید و چناِن شد که رفو نتوان کرد

در میکده جز بمی وضو نتوان کرد وان نام که زشت شد نکو نتوان کرد خوش باش که این بردهٔ مستورجی ما

171 (131)

مکنار که غصّه در حصارت کیرد و اندوه محال روزکارت کیرد مكذار دمی كنار آب و لب كشت زان بیش كه خاک در كنارت كیرد

177 (132)

Fol. 34b.

هرکاه که این چهار شرط آید جمع پس می نخورد مردم دانا چه خورد

میم کرچه حرامست ولی تاکه خورد و انکاه چه مقدار و دکر تا چه خورد

177 (133)

من باده بجام یک منی خواهم کرد خود را بدو جام می غنی خواهم کرد

اول سه طلاق عقل و دین خواهم کفت بس دختر رز را بزنی خواهم کرد

178 (134)

Fol. 35a.

آنها که اساس کار بر زرق نهند 🏻 آیند و میان جان و تن فرق نهند بر فرق نهم سبوی می را پس ازین کر همچو خروسیم ازه بر فرق نهند

140 (135)

از دفتر عمر یاک می باید شد وز چنک اجل هلاک می باید شد ایساقی خوش لقا تو خوش خوش ما را آبی درده که خاک می باید شد

177 (136)

Fol. 35b.

سو[د]ی در این قوم چه کر دی که خرند دانش چه بری که از تو دانش نخرند سالی یکبار آب جویت نه دهند روزی صد بار آب رویت ببرند

147 (137)

آنها که بکار عَقل در می کوشند میهات که جمله کاو نر می دوشند آن به که لباس ابلهی در پوشند کامروز بعقل تره می نفروشند

17A (138) Fol. 36a.

خوش باش که عالم کذران خواهد بود بر چرخ قران اختران خواهد بود خشتی که ز قالب تو خواهد زدن بنیاد سرای دکران خواهد بود

174 (139)

هرکز نه جهان کهنه نو خواهد شد نه کار کسی بکام او خواهد شد ای ساقی اگر باده دهی ور ندهی میدان که سر جمله فرو خواهد شد

16. (140) Fol. 36b.

از معی طرب و نشاط و مردی خیزد وز طبع کنب خشکی و سردی خیزد کر باده خوری تو سرخ رو خواهی بود کر خوردن سبزه روی زردی خیزد

111 (141)

بیمارم و بت در امتحانم دارد ناخوردن می قصد بجانم دارد وین طرفه نکر که هرچه در بیماری جز باده خورم همه زیانم دارد

187 (142) Fol. 37a.

افسوس که نامهٔ جوانی طی شد وین تازه بهار ارغوانی دی شد آن مرغ طرب که نام او بود شباب هیمات ندانم که کی آمد کی شد

147 (143)

مر لذت و راحتی که خلاق نهاد از بهر مجتردان در آفاق نهاد هرکس که زطاق منقلب کشت بجفت اسایش خود ببرد و بر طاق نهاد

155 (144) Fol. 37b.

افلاک که جز غم نفزایند دکر ننهند بجا تا نربایند دکر نا آمدکان اکر بدانند که ما از دهر چه می کشیم نایند دکر

180 (145)

آن می که حیات جاودانیست بخور سرمایهٔ لذّت جوانیست بخسور سوزنده چو آب زندکانیست بخور

167 (146) Fol. 38a.

وقت سحر ست خیز ای طرفه پسر پر بادهٔ لعل کن بلورین ساغر کین یکدمه عاریت درین کنج بقا بسیار بجوئی و نیابی دیکر

157 (147)

این اهل قبور خاک کشتند و غبار هر ذرّه ز هر ذرّه کرفتند کنار آه این چه شرابست که تا روز شمار بیخود شده و بی خبرند از همه کار

14A (148) Fol. 38b.

در موسم کل بادهٔ کلرنگ بخور با نالهٔ نای و نغمهٔ چنک بخور من مئ خورم و عیش کنم نوشم باد کر تو نخوری من چه کنم سنک بخور

149 (149)

در دایرهٔ سپهسر ناپیــــدا غور جامیست که جمله را چشانند مدور نوبت چو بدور تو رسد آه مکن مینوش بخوشدلی که دورست نه جور

10. (150)

Fol. 39a.

چون حاصل آدمی درین جای دو در 💎 جز درد دل و دادن جان نیست دکر خرم دل آنکه شد بطفلی آزاد و اسوده کسی که خود نزاد از مادر

101 (151)

دی کوزه کری بدیدم اندر بازار بر تازه کلی لکد همی زد بسیار

آن کل بزبان حال میکفت بدو من همچو تو بوده ام مرا نیکو دار

107 (152)

Fol. 39b.

ای دل همه اسباب جهان ساخته کیر وین خانه پر از نعمت و از خاسته کیر در دنیعی فانی که نه جای من و تست روزی دو سه بنشسته و برخاسته کیر

107 (153)

ای دوست غم جهان بیهوده مخور بیهوده غمان دهر فرسوده مخور چون بود کذشت و نیست نابود پدید 💎 خوش باش و غم بوده و نابوده مخور

108 (154)

Fol. 40a.

کر باده خوری تو با خردمندان خور یا با صنعی لاله رخی خندان خور بسیار مخور فاش مکن ورد مساز کمکم خور وکه کاه خور و پنهان خور

100 (155)

کار همه عالم بمرادت شده کیر وین عمر برفته و اجل آمده کیر کفتی که بکام خویش دستی بزنم خود نتوانی وکر توانی زده کیر

107 (156) Fol. 40b.

ایام شبابست شراب اولیٰتر با خوش پسران بادهٔ ناب اولیٰتر .Fol. 41a

این عالم فانی چو خرابست و بیاب از باده درو مست و خراب اولیٰتر

Yoy (157) Fol. 41b.

با تو بخسرابات اکر کویم راز به زانکه بمحراب برم بی تو نماز ای اول و ای آخر خلقان همه خواهی تو مرا بسوز و خواهی بنواز

10/ (158)

کر کوهر طاعتت نسفتم هرکز ور کرد کنه ز رخ نرفتم هرکز نومید نیسم ز بارکاه کرمت دانی که یکی را دو نکفتم هرکز

104 (159) Fol. 42a.

ما عاشق و آشفته و مستیم امروز در کِوی مغان باده پرستیم امروز از هستی خویشتن بکلی رسته پیوسته به محبوب الستیم امروز

17. (160)

کردیم دکر شیسوهٔ رندی آغاز تکبیر همی زنیم در پنج نماز هم جا که پیاله ایست مارا بینی کردن چو صراحی سوی او کرده دراز

17) (161) Fol. 42b.

آب دخ نو عروس رز پاک مریز جز خون دل تایب غمناک مریز خون دل تایب غمناک مریز خون دو هزاد تایب نا معلوم برخاک بریز و جرعه برخاک مریز

177 (162)

از روی حقیقتی نه از روی مجاز ما لعبتکانیم و فلک لعبت باز بازیچه همی کنیم بر نطع وجود رفتیم بصندوق عدم یک یک باز

177 (163) Fol. 43a.

می پرسیدی که چیست این نقش مجاز کر برکویم حقیقتش هست دراز نقشیست پدید آمده از دریائی وانکاه شده بقعر آن دریا باز

178 (164)

لب بر لب کوزه بردم از غایت آز تا زو طلبم واسطـــ عـــر دراز لب بر لب من نهاد و میکفت براز می خور که بدین جهان نعی آئی باز

170 (165) Fol. 43b.

ای واقف اسرار ضمیر همه کس در حالت عجز دستگیر همه کس یا رب تو مرا توبه ده و عذر پذیر ای توبه ده و عذر پذیر همه کس

177 (166)

از حادثهٔ زمان زاینده مترس وزهرچه رسد چونیست پاینده مترس این یک دم نقد را غنیمت می دان از رفته میندیش و ز آینده مترس 177 (167)

Fol. 44a.

با لاله رخی اکر نشستی خوش باش در عالم نیستی چو می باید رفت انکار که نیستی چو هستی خوش باش

خیام اکر ز عشق مستی خوش باش

174 (168)

تا چند کنم عرضهٔ نادانئ خویش بکرفت دل من از پریشانئ خویش زنّار مغانه بر میان خواهم بست دانی ز چه از ننگ مسلمانی خویش

174 (169)

Fol. 44b.

سرمست بمیخانه کذر کردم دوش پیری دیدم مست سبوی بر دوش کفتم ز خدا شرم نداری ای پیر کفتاکرم از خداست می نوش خموش

170)

می راکه خرد خجسته دارد پاسش او آبحیاتست و منم الیـاسش

من قوت دل و قوّت روحش کفتم چون کفت خدا منافع للناسش

171 (171)

Fol. 45a.

در کارکه کوزهکری رفتم دوش دیدم دو هزار کوزه کویا و خوش ناکاه یکی کوزه بر آورد خروش کوکوزه کروکوزه خروکوزه فروش

177 (172)

ای چرخ فلک نه نان شناسی نه نمک پیوسته مرا برهنه داری چو شمک

از چرخ زنی دو شخص پوشیده شود از چرخ زنی تو کمتر ای چرخ زنگ

177 (173) Fol. 45b.

خیام زمانه از کسی دارد ننگ کو در غم ایام نشیند دل تنک می خور تو بابکینه با نالهٔ چنک زان پیش که آبکینه آید بر سک

174 (174)

روحی که منزه است ز الایش خاک مهمان تو آمد است از عالم پاک میده تو ببادهٔ صبوحی مددش زان پیش که کوید انعم الله مساک

100 (175) Fol. 46a.

کر من کنه روی زمین کردستم عفو تو امید ست که کیرد دستم کفتی که بروز عجز دستت کیرم عاجز تر ازین مخواه کاکنون هستم .

177 (176)

کویند مرا که می پرستم هستم کویند مرا عارف و مستم هستم در ظاهر من نکاه بسیار مکن کاندر باطن چنانکه هستم هستم

10 Fol. 46b.

ای چرخ ز کردش تو خرسند نیم آزاد کنـــم که لایق بند نیــم کر میل تو با بیخرد و نا اهل است من نیز چنان اهل و خردمند نیـــم

144 (178)

میلم بشـــراب ناب باشد دایم کوشم به نی و رباب باشد دایم کر خاک مرا کوزهکران کوزه کنند آن کوزه پر از شراب باشد دایم 179 (179)

Fol. 47a.

افسوس که بی فایده فرسوده شدیم 🥟 وز آس سیهر سرنکون سوده شدیم ا نا بوده بكام خويش نابوده شديم

دردا و ندامتا که تا چشم زدیم

\A. (180)

ما افسر خان و تاج کی بفروشیم دستار قصب ببانک نی بفروشیم تسبیح که پیک لشکر تزویر است ناکاه بیک جرعهٔ می بفروشیم

141 (181)

Fol. 47b.

چون نیست مقام ما درین دیر مقم پس بی می و معشوق خطائیست عظیم

تاکی ز قدیم و محدث ای مرد سلیم 💎 چون من رفتم جهان چه محدث چه قدیم

147 (182)

یاک آمدیم از عدم و نایاک شدیم 💎 آسوده در آمدیم و غمناک شدیم بودیم ز آب دیده در آتش دل دادیم بباد عمر و در خاک شدیم

117 (183)

Fol. 48a.

زان پیش که از زمانه تابی بخوریم با یکدکر امروز شرابی بخوریم

کین چرخ فلک بکاه رفتن ما را چندان ندهد امان که آبی بخوریم

1AE (184)

ای دوست بیا تا غم فردا نخوریم وین یک دم نقد را غنیمت شمریم فردا که ازین دیر کهن در کذریم با هفت هزار سالکان سر بسریم

140 (185)

Fol. 48b.

شبها کذرد که دیده برهم نزنیم تا پای نشاط بر سر غم نزنیم بر خیز که دم زنیم پیش از دم صبح کین صبح بسی دمد که ما دم نزنیم

147 (186)

اسرار ازل را نه تو دانی و نه من وین حرف معمّا نه تو خوانی و نه من

هست از پس پرده گفتگوی من و تو 💎 چون پرده بر افتد نه تو مایی و نه من

147 (187)

Fol. 49a.

برخیز و مخور غم جهان کذران خوش باش و دمی بشادمانی کذران

در طبع جهان اکر وفای بودی نوبت بتو خود نیامدی از دکران

144 (188)

بر سینهٔ غم پذیر من رحمت کن بر جان و دل اسیر من رحمت کن

بر پای خرابات رو من بخشای بر دست پیاله کیر من رحمت کن

144 (189)

Fol. 49b.

چون حاصل آدمی درین شورستان جز خوردن غصّه نیست یا دادن جان

خرم دل آن کزین جهان زود برفت و اسوده کسی که خود نیامد بجهان

19. (190)

غمهای جهان بر دلم آسان می کن و افعال بدم ز خلق پنهان می کن

امروز خوشم بدار و فردا با من آنچه از کرم تو می سزد آن می کن

141 (191)

Fol. 50a.

دارم ز جفای، فلک آئینهٔ کون وز کردش روزکار خس پرور دون از دیده رخی همچو پیاله پر اشک وزکریه دلی همچو صراحی پر خون

197 (192)

تا بتوانی میسل برندان می کن بنیاد فساد و مکر ویران می کن بشنب و سخسنان عمر خیسای می میخوروره میزن و احسان می کن

197 (193)

Fol. 50b.

رخیز و بیا که کل بشاهی بنشست روزی دوسه داد خود ز بستان بستان

اکنون که بزد هزار دستان دستان جز بادهٔ لعل زکف مستان مستان

194 (194)

Fol. 51a.

بردار پیاله و سبو ای دلجو بر کرد بکرد سبزهزار و لب جو کین چرخ بسی قد بتان مه رو 🏻 صد بار پیاله کرد و صد بار سبو

190 (195)

از آمدن و رفتن ما سودی کو وز تار وجود عمر ما یودی کو

در چنبر چرخ جان چندین پاکان می سوزد و خاک می شود دودی کو

197 (196)

Fol. 51b.

آنم که پدید کشتم از قدرت تو صد ساله شدم بناز در نعمت تو

صد سال بامتحان کنه خواهم کرد ۔ تا جرم منست بیش یا رحمت تو

144 (197)

این چرخ فلک بهر هلاک من و تو قصدی دارد بجان یاک من و تو بر سبزه نشین بیا که بس دیر نماند تا سبزه برون دمد ز خاک من و تو

144 (198)

Fol. 52a.

در کارکه کوزهکری کردم رای در پایهٔ چرخ دیدم استاده بپای میکرد سبو و کوزه را دسته و سر از کلّهٔ پادشاه و از دست کدای

199 (199)

زنهار که می توانی باری بردار ز خاطر عزیزان باری

کین مملکت حسن نماند جاوید از دست تو هم برون رود یکباری

7.. (200)

Fol. 52b.

کر زانکه بدست افتد از مبی دو منی می خور تو بهر محفل و هر انجمنی کانکس که جهان کرد فراغت دارد از سبلت چون توئی و ریش چو منی

Y-1 (201)

وز مئ کدوی ز کوسفندی رانی با لاله رخی نشسته در ویرانی عیشی بود آن نه حدّ مر سلطانی

کر دست دهد ز مغز کندم نانی

7.7 (202)

Fol. 53a.

چنــدانکه نکاه میکنم هر سوئی از سبزه بهشت است و زکوثر جوثی

صحرا چو بهشت است ز دوزخ کم کوی بنشیان ببهشت با بهشتی روثی

T.T (203)

ای آنکه نتیجه چهـار و هفتی وز پنج و چهار دایم اندر تفتی می خور که «مزار بار پیشت کفتم باز آمدنت نیست چو رفتی رفتی

Y-1 (204) Fol. 53b.

ای بادهٔ خوشکوار در جام بهی بر پای خرد تمام بند و کرهی هرکسکه زتو خورد امانش ندهی تاکوهر او برکف دستش ننهی

Y.o (205)

یا رب بکشای بر من از رزق دری بی منت مخلوق رسان ماحضری از باده چنان مست نکهدار مرا کن بیخبری نباشدم درد سری

Y-7 (206) Fol. 54a.

هنکام سپیده دم خروس سحری دانی که چرا همی کند نوحه کری یعنی که نمودند در آثینهٔ صبح کز عمر شبی کذشت و تو بیخبری

تمام شد رباعیات ملک الحکما شیخ عمر خیام طاب الله ثراه بتاریخ سلخ شهر رجب المرجب سنه احدی عشر و تسعمائة الهجریة النبویة کتبه العبد المذنب سلطان علی الکاتب



VIII. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The publication of the text of this MS, has been delayed by nearly a decade. I wrote the Preface in the early part of 1930 and extracts from it were read by me in the April (1930) meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. I need not enumerate here the causes which led to the delay but I may refer to one of them, namely the delay in obtaining the MS, for photographic reproduction. I feel that after a lapse of nearly ten years, some of the points discussed in my Preface are somewhat out of date but, nevertheless, they are expected to prove useful in some respects at least. I may add that a detailed descriptive note of the MS, will be useful to those who have perused Sayyid Sulaimân Nadvî's Khayyâm ('Āzamgarh, 1933).

- P. 23, l. 15. In Nukhbat-ush-Sharib wa 'Ijalat-ur Rakib, (composed between 1258-1282, A.D.), a quatrain of 'Umar (beginning دارنده جو آرات) is quoted with its Arabic translation (Mingana, Catalogue of Arabic Manuscripts in the John Ryland's Library, Manchester, p. 774, No. 465).
- P. 23, l. 16. 'Ubaid-i-Dhâkânî (d. 772/1370-71) quotes one quatrain (No. 203 of this copy) of 'Umar in his Akhlâq-ul-Ashrâf (composed in 740/1340) and another in his Risâla-i-Dilgushâ (Constantinople, p. 91).
- P. 23, l. 23. Sayyid Sulaimân Nadvî states in his Khayyam ('Azamgarh, 1933, p. 288) that the following quatrain is attributed to 'Umar in the Bombay edition (p. 51) of the Qâbûs Nâma (composed in 475/1082):

But I have been unable to find it in the Tehrân edition (1312 Shamsî) of the $Q\hat{a}b\hat{u}s$ $N\hat{a}ma$, which is edited from a MS. dated 750/1349. Similarly, Dr. E. Edwards, who is editing the $Q\hat{a}b\hat{u}s$ $N\hat{a}ma$ for the Gibb Memorial Series, has been unable to find it in any old

codex of the work and considers it to be an interpolation (Remp Beitrage zur Hayyam-Forschung, p. 88 n 1).

P. 30, l. 11. Dr. Csillik has published the text of nine Ruba'ıyat MSS. his Les Manuscrits Mineurs des Ruba'iyat de 'Omar Khayya' dans la Bibliotheque Nationale (Szeged, 1933). The MSS. included Dr. Csillik's edition are:—

(i)	Suppl.	Pers.	1777 (dated 1448, A.D.)		56	quatrain
(ii)	,,	,,	826 (dated 1540-41, A.D.)		75	,,
(iii)	,,	,,	745 (begin. of 16th c., A.D.)		8	,,
(iv)	,,	٠,	793 (end of 16th c., A.D.)		6	,,
(v)	,,	,,	1481 (16th century, A.D.)		34	,,
(vi)	,,	,,	1425 (middle of 16th c., A.D.)	6 0	,,
(vii)	,,	,,	1817 (17th century, A.D.)		28	,,
(viii)	,,	,,	1327 (1819, A.D.)		31	,,
(ix)	11	• • •	1458 (1851-52, A.D.)		95	,,

He has also published the text of three more MSS. in his T Principal Manuscripts of the Ruba iyát of 'Umar-i-Khayyam in i Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, Vol. I, (Szeged, 1934). They are:—

- (ii) Anc. Fonds 349 (1497, A.D.) 213
- (iii) Suppl. Pers. 823 (1528, A.D.) .. 349

Of the above twelve MSS., Suppl. Pers. Nos. 1417, 823 and 8 and Anc. Fonds 349 were available to Dr. Christensen.

- P. 34, l. 21. Dr. Csillik has published the text of 56 quatrains of the MS. (Suppl. Pers. 1777) in his Les Manuscrits Mineurs, but t text of the remaining 47 Ruba'îs, occurring on foll. 326a-32 of this MS., is yet to be published.
- P. 34, l. 27. The MS. is in the Nationalbibliotheque Wien and t Ruba'is are on foll. 249a-252b. The MS. was copied in 855/1451.
- P. 34, l. 28. The Istambûl MSS. of the Rubâ'îyât are:-
 - (i) A MS., copied at Shîraz in 861/1456 preserved in the 'A Şufîya Library (foll. 194b-206b), comprising 139 quatrain
 - (ii) A MS. copied in 865/1460, preserved in the Nûr 'Uthmani Library (foll. 1b-66b), containing 313 quatrains.
 - (iii) A MS., executed by Yar Ahmad ibn Husayn ar-Rashîdî 867/1462 (foll. 1b-75a), preserved in the Nur 'Uthmanî Library, containing 372 quatrains.
 - (iv) A MS. (of Lama'at of 'Iraqî), copied in Dhu'l Qa'da 876/14 (foll. 39b-82a) preserved in the Sulaimânîya Library, co taining 336 quatrains.

P. 35, l. 2. The publication of Dr. C. H. Rempis's 'Omar Chajjam und Seine Vierzeiler (Tubingen, 1935) and Beitrage zur Hayyam Forschung (Leipzig, 1937) constitute a most important contribution to 'Omarian literature during the present decade. Dr. Rempis has discussed the question of the identification of the Ruba'iyat and of the 'Wandering Quatrains' and other allied subjects in a comprehensive manner. He has also brought to light the existence of another valuable codex of 'Umar's Ruba'iyat, dated 731/1331, which is ten years older than Jajarmî's Mu'nis-ul-Ahrar (741/1340). The Ruba'îs of 'Umar—31 in number—are included in a MS. of Nuzhat-ul-Majalis fi'l Ash'ar of Isma'îl Ibn Isfandiyar Ibn Muhammad Isfandiyar, dated 25th Shawwal, 731 A.H. It is preserved in the Jarullah Library, Istambul. Dr. Rempis has very kindly sent me a transcript of the Ruba'îs.

Another valuable collection of 11 Ruba'is of 'Umar-i-Khayyam has been discovered in a Majmu'a (or a manuscript of 'mixed contents') of Abul Fadl Muhammad bin Mahmûd bin 'Ali bin Sadîd bin Ahmad, dated Jumada I, 750 a.h. (July, 1349), preserved in the Kitabkhana-i-Majlis (No. 9011 of that Library), Tehran, 'Aqa Sa'îd Nafîsî has published the Text in the Sharq of Rabî' I, 1350 a.h. I am grateful to my friend Mr. Madan Murârî Lâl Saxena of Lucknow for sending me a transcript of the Ruba'is. They are published here in Appendix B. Of the 11 Ruba'is in that collection, Nos. 4, 6, 10 and 11 correspond with Nos. 3, 181, 105, 183 of our manuscript.

P. 65, l. 7. Text: قدحى.

P. 70, l. 2. Text: رور

IX. APPENDIX A.

TEXT OF THE Ruba'iyat of 'UMAR-I-KHAYYAM.

From Taqî Kâshî's Khulâşat-ul Ash'âr wa Zubdat-ul Afkâr (Oriental Public Library, Patna, MS. No. 684).

(1)

بس کس که روانش اندرین ره فرسود
بنیاد فلک ز چیست اصلش ز چه بود
دهقان بچه ایست اندرین خرمن خاک
سیار چو من کشت و سی چون تو درود

 Υ (2)

از دست قضا چو نیست روی جستن از هـــرخه قلم رفت نخواهم جستن بیـــداد زمانه را نهــادم گـردن چه توان کردن که هیچ نتوان گفتنن

r (3)

بی مسرگ بعسالم جاودانی نرسی

نا مسرده بعسالم معسانی نرسی

تا همچو خلیسل اندر آتسش نروی

چسون خضسر بآب زندگانی نرسی

(84)

(4)

دی آمدم و نیامد از من کاری
و امروز ز من نیاز بشد با زاری
فردا بروم بی خبار از اسارادی
نا آماده به بدی ازین بسیاری

o (5)

نه مرد سجاده ام نه سالوس و گلیم
ما مرد معاشریم و میخانه مقیم
ما را چه کنی بقاضی و مفتی هم
دردمی خرابات به از مال یتیم
(6) ٦

گر شهرهٔ شهری مثی و پیمانه کجا ست چپ راست خرامیدن مستانه کجا ست پرسی رهِ میخـانه وگر بادهخوری

خود باده بگویدت که میخانه کجا ست

v (7)

چون روزی ده ز کار روزی پرداخت بیهوده چرا گرد جمـــان باید تاخت با آنچه نصیب تست می باید ساخت چون ضرب سه یک شد سه شش نتوان خاست

A (8)

آن مرد نیسم کر عدم بیسم آید

کان نیسه مرا بهتر ازین نیسم آید

جانی دارم بمن رسیسده ز خدای

تسلیسم کنم چو وقت تسلیسم آید

(9) ۹

آنانک کشندهٔ نبید نابند وانانکه شب همیشه در محرانند بر یخشک کسی نیست همه در آبند بیدار کسی نیست همه در خوابند بیدار کسی نیست همه در خوابند

زانکه بدستت افتــد از مئی دو منی
با یار همــی خور تو بهــر انجمنی
کانکس که جهــان کرد فراغت دارد
از سبلت چون توی و ریش چو منی

1 (11)

چون آب بجوئبار و چون باد بدشت روز دگر از نوبت عمـــرم بگذشت هرگز غم دو روز مـــرا یاد نگشت روزی که نیامد ست و روزی که گذشت

17 (12)

وقت سحر است خیـــز ای مایه ناز نرمک نرمک باده خور و رود نـــواز کاینـــان که بجاینـــد نیاینـــد دراز وانان که شـــدند کسی نمی آید باز

17 (13)

گرچه دل من ز علم محسروم نشد کم ماند ز اسرار که مفهسوم نشد مهرچند که می بنگترم از روی خرد عمرم بگذشت و هیچ معلسوم نشد

18 (14)

آن قصر که جمشید درو جام گرفت آهو بچه کرد و روبه آرام گرفت بهسرام که او گور گرفتی همه عمر این نادره بین که گور بهسرام گرفت

10 (15)

ای پیر خردمند بکه تر برخیدز وان کودک خاک بیز را بنگدر تیز پندش ده و گو که نرم نرمک می بیز مفیدن مغدر سر کیقباد و چشدم پرویز

17 (16)

دوری که درو آمدن و رفتن ما ست
او را نه نهایت و بدایت پیدا ست
کس می نزند دمی درین معنصی راست
کین آمدن از کجا و رفتن بکجا ست

X. APPENDIX B.

TEXT OF THE Rubâ'îyât OF 'UMAR-I-KHAYYÂM.

From a Majmû'a (or a manuscript of 'mixed contents') of Abul Faḍl Muḥammad bin Maḥmûd bin 'Alî bin Sadîd bin Aḥmad, dated Jumâda I, 750 A.H. (July, 1349), preserved in the Kitâbkhâna-i Majlis, Ţehrân.

1 (1)

آنها که کهن شدند و اینها که نوند هرکس بمراد خویش یک یک بدوند این کهنه جهان بکس نماند باق رفتند و رویم و دیگر آیند و روند

Y (2)

آرند یکی و دیکری بربایند بر هیچ کسی راز ^۱ همی نکشایند ² ما را ز قضا جزین قدر ننمایند به پیمانهٔ عمر ما ست می پیمایند

r (3)

از جرم کل سیاه تا اوج زحل کردم همه مشکلات کلتی را حل بکشادم بند دهای مشکل بحیال هر بند کشاده شد مکر بند اجل

£ (4)

برخیز بت بیسار بهر دل ما حل کن بجمال خویشتن مشکل ما یک کوزه شراب تا بهم نوش کنیم زان پیش که کوزها کنند از کل ما

¹ Text ران .

[.] نكسايند Text ،

o (5)

کان کس که جهان کرد فراغت دارد از سبلت چون توی و ریش چو منی

ای دوست حقیقت شنو از من سخنی با بادهٔ لعــــل باش و با سیم تنی

7 (6)

چون نیست مقام ما درین دهر مقیم پس بی می و معشوق خطا ثیست عظیم تاکه ز قدیم و محدث ای مرد سلیم 💎 چون من مردم جهان چه نحدث چه قدیم

\vee (7)

آن مایه ز دنیا که خوری یا یوشی معنعوری اکر در طلبش میکوشی

باقی همه راتکان نیرزد هشدار تا عمر کران مها بدان نفروشی

A (8)

کرچه غم و رنج بمن درازی دارد عیش و طرب تو سرفرازی دارد بر دهر مکن تکیه که دوران فلک در برده هزار کونه بازی دارد

4 (9)

کر مال نماند سر ماناد مجای پیمانه چو شد نهی دکر پر کردد

از رنج کشیدن آدمی حر کردد قطره چوکشد حبس صدف در کردد

· (10)

بر چشم تو عالم ارچه می آرایند مکرای بدو که عاقلان نکرایند بسیار چو تو شدند و بسیار آیند ٬ بربای نصیب خویش کت بربایند

11 (11)

بر خیز ز خواب تا شرابی بخوریم زان پیش که از زمانه تا بی بخوریم کاین چرخ ستیزه روی ناکه روزی چندان ندهد زمان که آبی بخوریم

The compiler attributes the following well-known Rubâ'î, usually attributed to 'Umar-i-Khayyâm, to his cousin (الراح) Majd-ud-Dîn:—

در رهکذرم هزار و یک دام نهی کوئی که بکیرمت اکر کام نهی یک ذره جهان زحکم تو خالی نیست : حکم تو کنی و عاصیم نام نهی



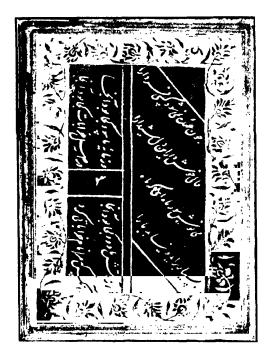
XI. FACSIMILE

OF THE

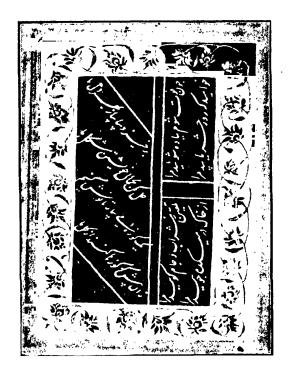
MANUSCRIPT

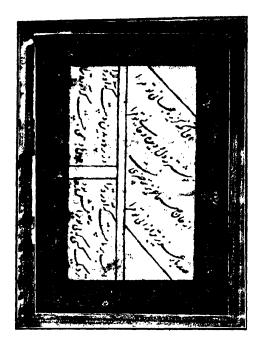
(PLATES I TO LVII)



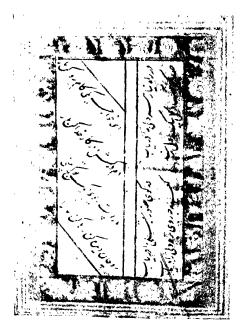


Fol. la.





Fol. 2a.

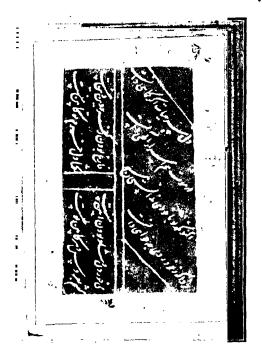


T ' ~-



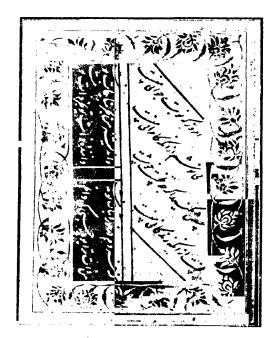
Fol. 3a.





Fol. 4a

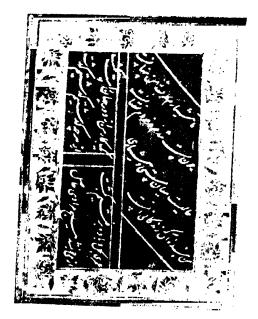




Fol. 5a.



Fol. 5b.



Fol. 6n.



Fol. 6b.



Fol. 7a.

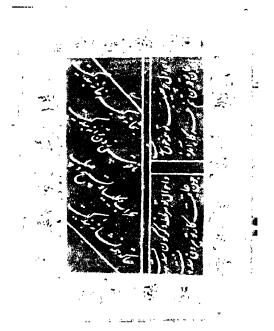
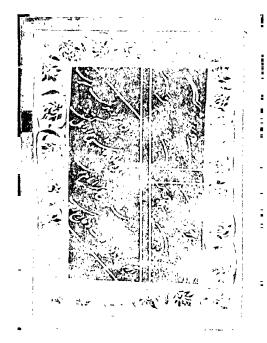


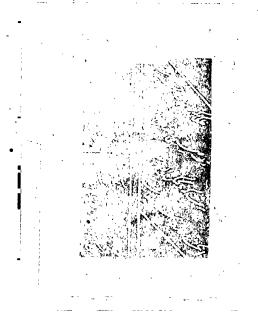
Plate VIII.



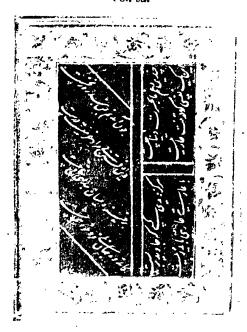
Fol. 8a.



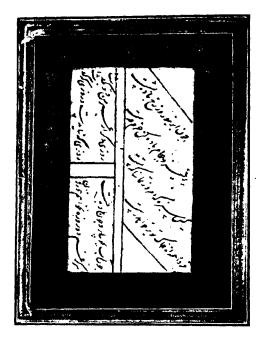
Fol. 8b.



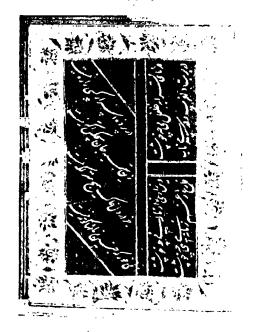
Fol. 9a.



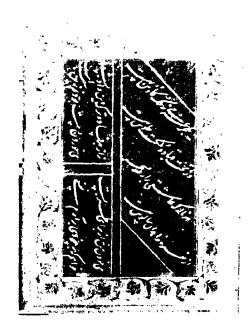
Fol. 9b.



Fol. 10a.



Fol. 10b.



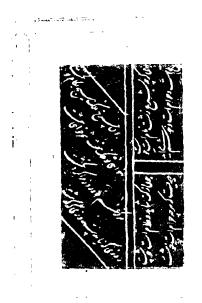
Fol. 11a.



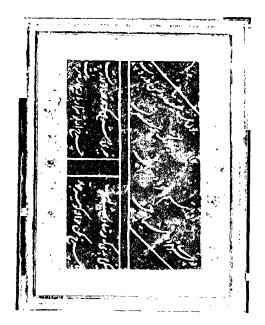
Fol. 11b.



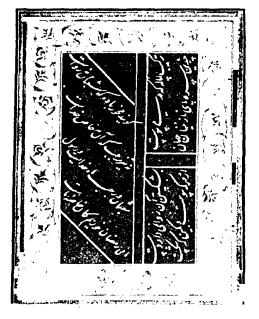
Fol. 12a.



Fol. 12b.



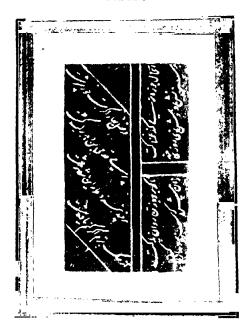
Fol. 13a.



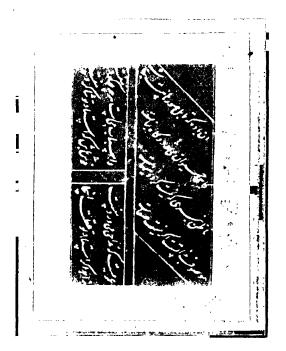
Fol. 13b.



Fol. 14a.

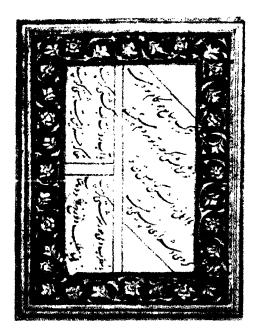


Fol. 14b.

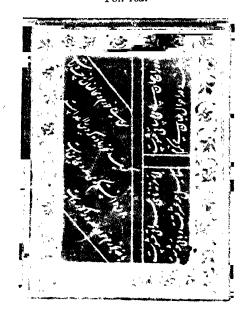


Fol. 15a.

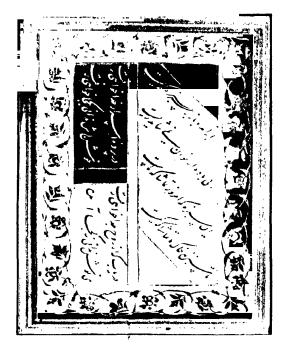




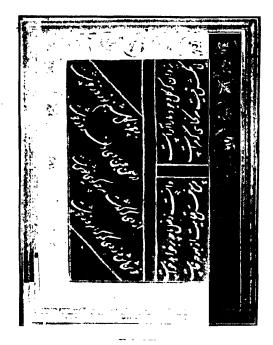
Fol. 16a.

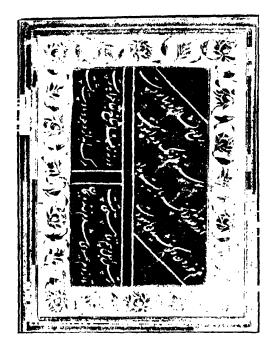


Fol. 16b.

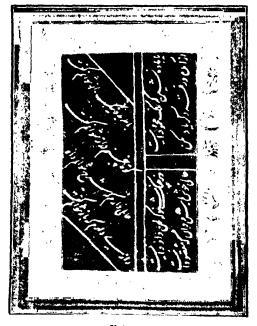


Fol. 17a.

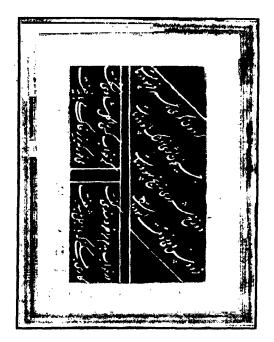




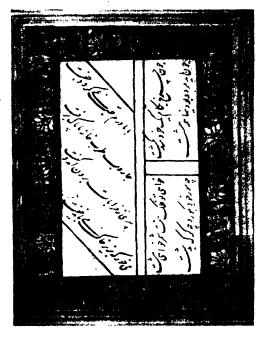
Fol. 18a.



Fol. 18b.



Fol. 19a.



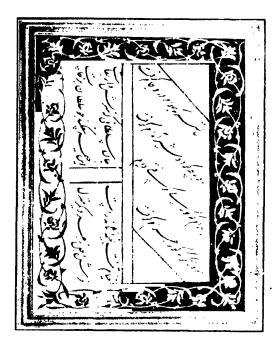
Fol. 19b.



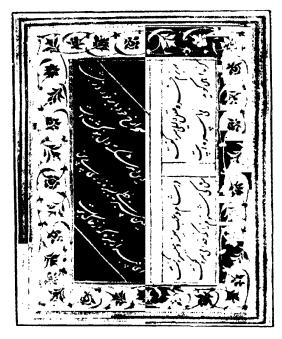
Fol. 20a.



Fol. 20b.



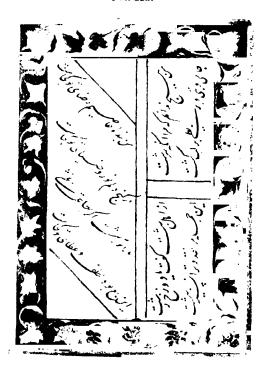
Fol. 21a.



Tr. 1 914



Fol. 22a.



Fol. 22b.



Fol. 23a.



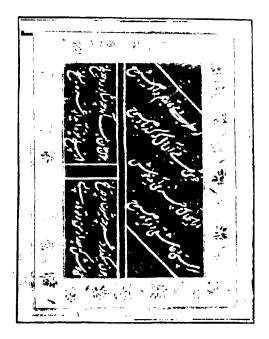
Fol. 23b.



Fol. 24a.



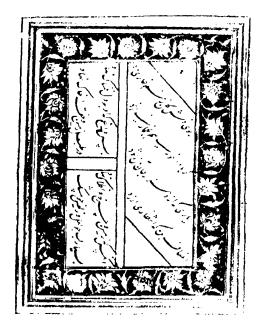
Fol. 24b.



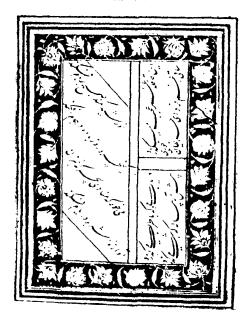
Fol. 25a.



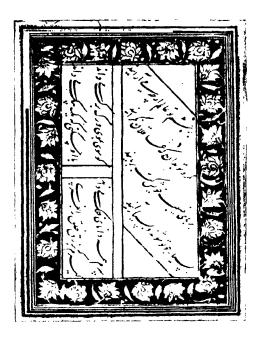
Fol. 25b.



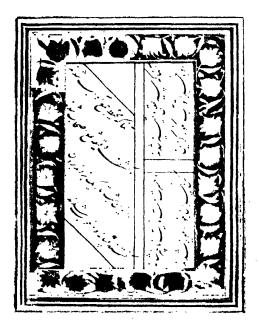
Fol. 26a.



Fol. 26b.



Fol. 27a.



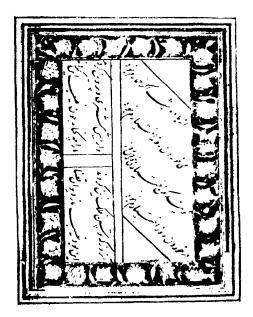
Fol. 27b.



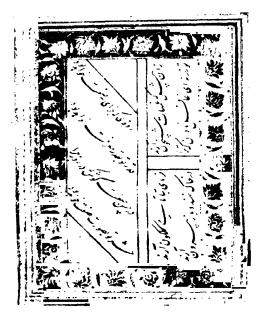
Fol. 28a.



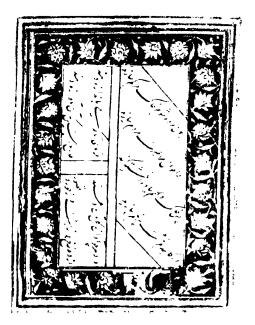
Fol. 28b.



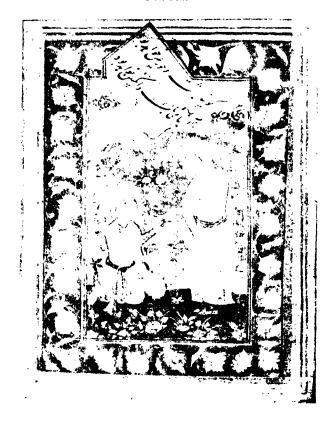
Fol. 29a.



Fol. 29b.

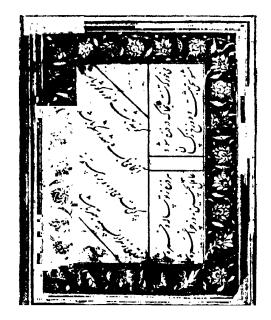


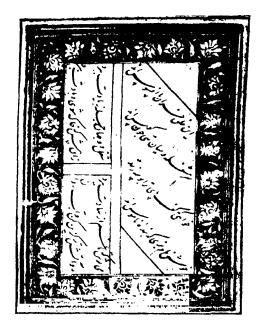
Fol. 30a.





Fol. 310.

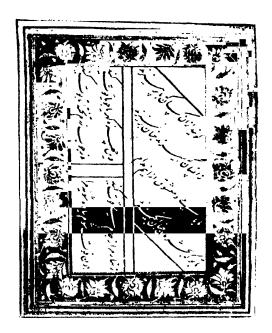




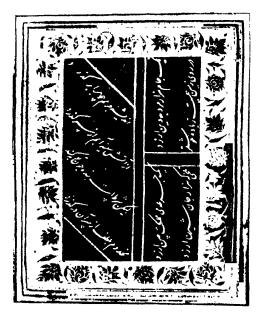
Fol. 32a.



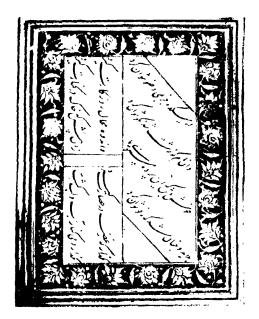
Fol. 32b.



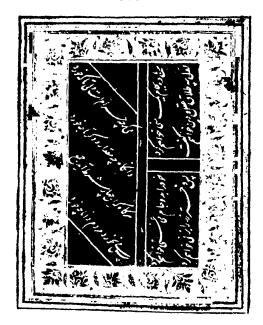
Fol. 33a.



Fol. 33b.



Fol. 34a.



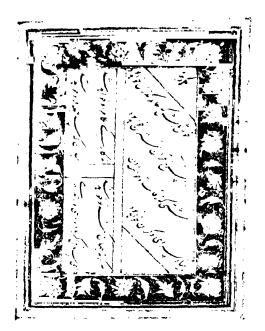
Fol. 34b.



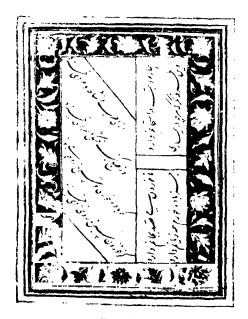
Fol. 35a.



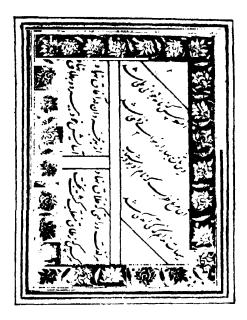
Fol. 35b.



Fol. 36a.



Fol. 36b.



Fol. 37a.



Fol. 37b.



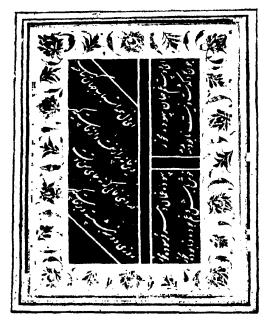
Fol. 38a.



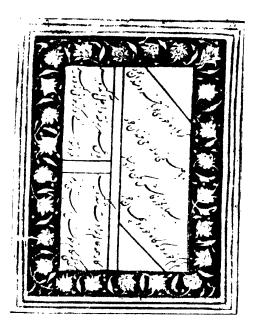
Fol. 38b.



Fol. 39a.



Fol. 39b.



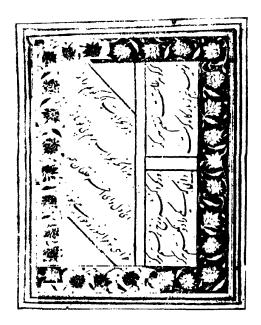
Fol. 40a.



Fol. 40h

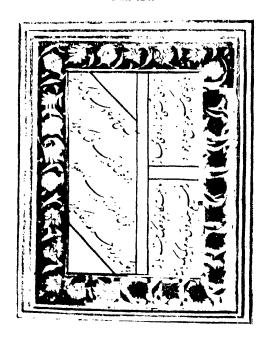


Fol. 41a.

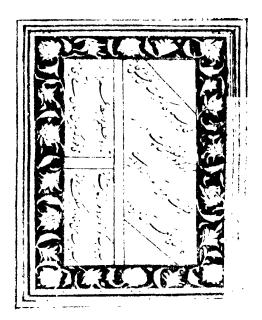




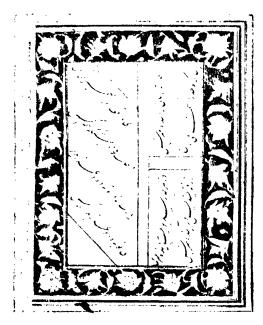
Fol. 42a.



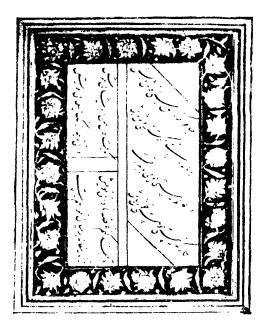
Fol. 42b.



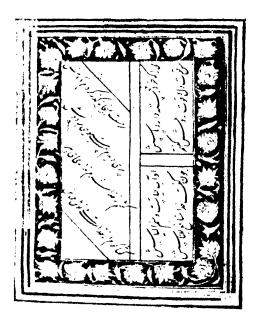
Fot. 434.



Fol. 43b.



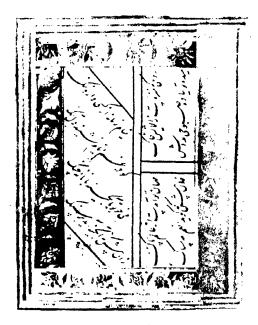
Fol. 44a.



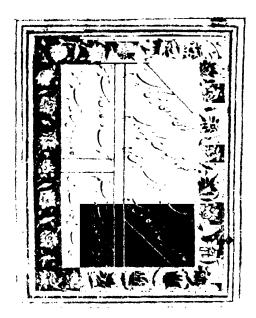
Fol. 44b.



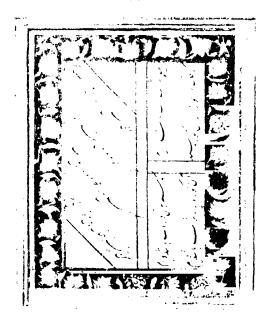
Fol. 45a.



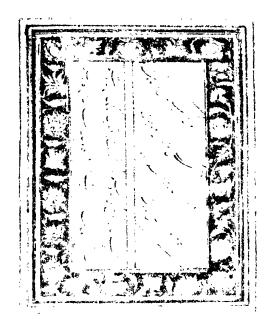
Fol. 45b.



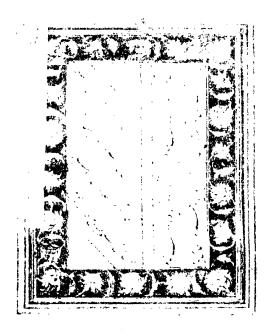
Pol. 36a.



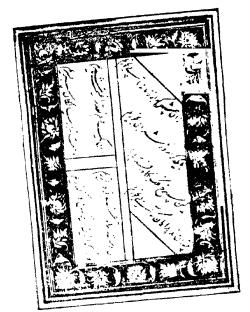
Fol. 16b.



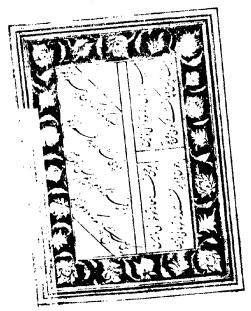
} +



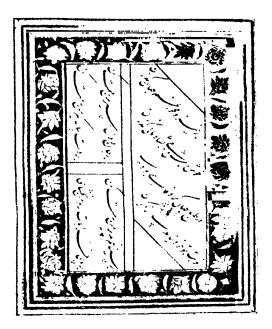
 $\mathbf{t}'=\mathbf{i}(\mathbf{1})e^{i\mathbf{t}_{i}}$



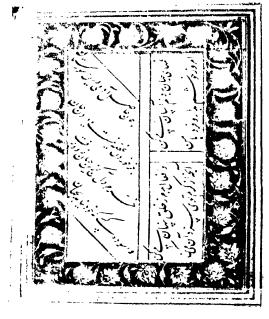
Fol. 48a.



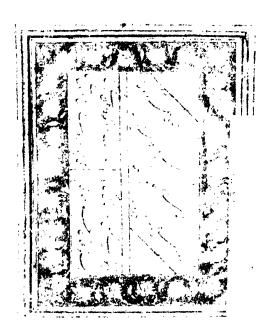
Fol. 486.



Fol. 49a.

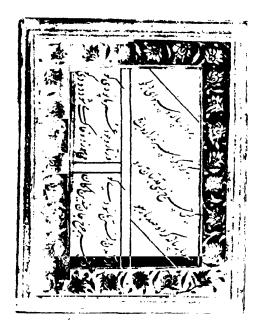


Fol. 49b.

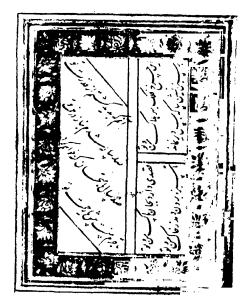


F ...





Fol. 51a.

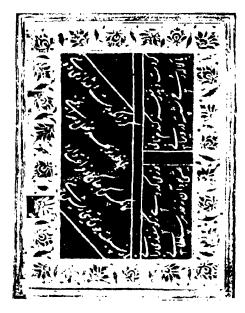


Fol. 51b.

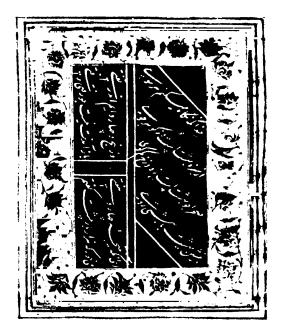
Plate LII.



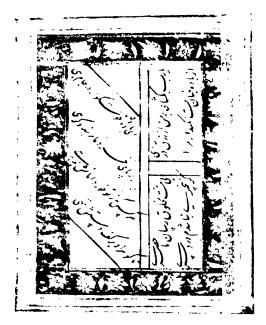
-15/1, 52a



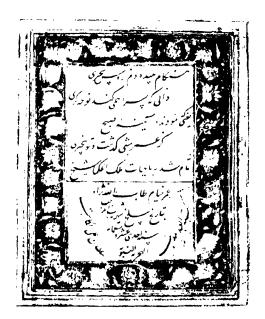
Fol. 52b.



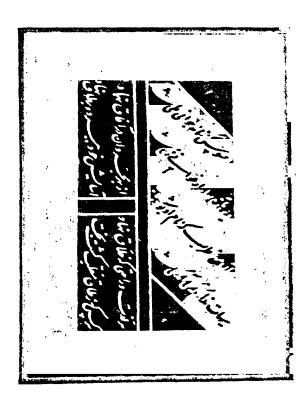
Fol. 53a.



Fol. 53b.



Fol. 54a.



Fol. 37a.

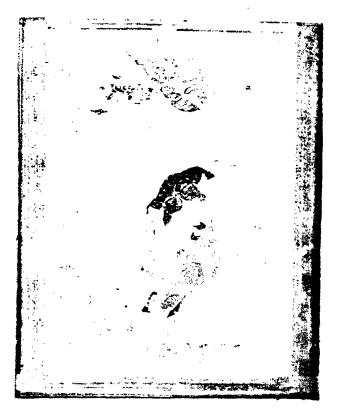




Fol. 40b.



Plate LVII.



Fol. 41a.



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